

HISTORY

OF

THE 1ST SIKH INFANTRY, 1846-1886.

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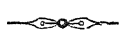
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HISTORY

OF THE

1ST SIKH INFANTRY.



ON the 10th February 1846, was fought the battle of Sobraon, resulting in the complete overthrow and dispersion of the Sikh Army, and the prostration of the Punjab at the feet of the British Government.

Reasons for
raising the
Regiment.

The Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, however, determined not to annex the whole country, but with the view of inflicting some punishment on the Sikh nation for its unprovoked invasion of British territory, resolved to deprive them of the district lying between the Bias and Satlaj rivers and termed the "Jālandhar Doab,"

The Treaty of the 9th March 1846, accordingly added the Jālandhar Doab to the British Empire, as well as the Cis-Satlaj States which had been annexed immediately the Sikh Army had crossed the Satlaj.

To defend the newly annexed districts, fresh troops were required, and, for this purpose, a brigade, termed "The Frontier Brigade," was raised, consisting of one company of Artillery and four regiments of Native Infantry, of which the 1st Sikhs was the first regiment.

Raising of
Regiment.

The following was the General Order issued on the occasion :—

No. 2457, dated 14th December 1846.

THE Governor-General is pleased to direct that a frontier brigade shall be raised in the Trans- and Cis-Satlaj States for police and general purposes.

The brigade will be under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General on the North-West frontier, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Lawrence, C.B., and will consist of a company of Artillery and four regiments of Infantry.

Appointment
British Officers

The Governor-General is pleased to appoint the following officers to the Frontier Brigade :—

1st Regiment of Infantry.

Captain J. S. Hodgson, 12th Native Infantry, to be Commandant.

Brevet Captain R. Troup, 63rd Native Infantry, to be Second-in-command.

Unattached Ensign W. Sheffield to be Adjutant.

(Sd.) PAT. GRANT, LIEUT.-COL.,
Adjutant-General.

Captain Hodgson, the Commandant, in pursuance of instructions previously received, reported himself to Colonel (afterwards Sir) Henry Lawrence at Lahore, on the 29th November 1846, and from him received orders to proceed immediately to the station of Hushiarpur in the Jālandhar district, and to commence raising his regiment. He accordingly set off at once for Hushiarpur, and on the 10th December 1846, issued his first regimental order, announcing the arrival of his Second-in-command, Captain Troup, and on the same day he enlisted his first 17 men.

First regimental order,
10th December 1846.

The nuclei of the frontier brigade regiments consisted of a few men from the regular Native

Infantry regiments of the line and some police. That of the 1st Regiment consisted of ten men from each of the following regiments: 6th Native Infantry, 12th Native Infantry, 43rd Native Infantry, 47th Native Infantry, and 68th Native Infantry, and one hundred men from the Umballa police—in all 150 men.

The constitution at first appears to have been as Constitution. follows :—

No.	Rank.	Pay.			Batta.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Commandant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	0	0
1	Second-in-command (consolidated) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
1	Adjutant & Quartermaster ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	14	0
1	Sergeant Major ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	5	2
1	Quartermaster Sergeant .	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	5	2
1	Native Doctor, 1st class .	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0
1	Ditto, 2nd „ .	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0
1	Bugle Major ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
1	Drill Havildar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
1	Drill Naik ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
10	Pay Havildars, each ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
10	Color Havildars, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
10	Subadars ...	52	0	0	15	0	0	67	0	0
10	Jemadars ...	17	0	0	7	8	0	24	8	0
60	Havildars ...	9	0	0	5	0	0	14	0	0
60	Naiks ...	7	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0
20	Buglers ...	5	8	0	1	8	0	7	0	0
800	Sipahis ...	5	8	0	1	8	0	7	0	0
1	Tindal ...	7	8	0	2	0	0	9	8	0
10	Lascars ...	4	12	0	1	0	0	5	12	0
10	Bhistees ...	4	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
10	Sweepers ...	4	0	0	...	...	...	4	0	0
20	Cooks, if enlisted ...	5	8	0	1	8	0	7	0	0
„	„ if not enlisted ...	5	0	0	...	...	...	5	0	0
1	Granthi ...	15	0	0	...	...	...	15	0	0
<i>Hospital Establishment.</i>										
1	Shop coolie ...	5	0	0	...	...	...	5	0	0
1	Head sweeper (two for leeches) ...	6	0	0	...	...	...	6	0	0
2	Bhistees, each ...	4	0	0	...	...	...	4	0	0
4	Sweepers „ ...	4	0	0	...	...	...	4	0	0

No.	Rank.	Pay.	Batta.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	<i>Bazar Establishment.</i>			
1	Chowdri	11 0 0	...	11 0 0
1	Mutsaddi	5 0 0	...	5 0 0
3	Weighmen, each	3 0 0	...	3 0 0
	Allowance for repairs, arms, & stationery, per compy.	...	...	25 0 0
	Repairs of camp equipage, per sipahi's pal ...	..	...	0 10 0
	„ per Sergeant's tent	...	...	1 0 0
	„ for butts & targets.	...	...	4 0 0
	Allowance Regimental school ... ..	...	...	5 0 0
	„ Mess (if kept up).	...	...	60 0 0

The Regiment was divided into ten companies, the Grenadier 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and light companies.

It is believed that Captain Hodgson at first intended to enlist no one but Sikhs, but if so, he must have abandoned that idea, for, from the beginning, although the majority of his recruits were Sikhs, the names of Punjabi Mahomedans and Hindustanis appear among his enlistments.

There is no record of any class constitution being fixed, nor was there any attempt made to establish class companies.

European
Sergeants.

The European Sergeants attached were Sergeant Downey, Sergeant-Major ; Sergeant Hamlet, Quartermaster Sergeant.

Temporary
Uniform.

Pending the receipt of their authorised uniform, the Regiment was dressed as follows :—

Winter dress.—A wadded blue mirzai, yellow jangirs, and a blue turban.

Summer dress.—The same as winter except that the blue mirzais were changed for white ones.

This was, however, gradually superseded by the arrival of the several authorised articles, and in

about 18 months the uniform was complete, and was as follows :—

Full dress.—Red cloth jacket with yellow facings ; cloth trousers of Oxford mixture ; Kilmarnock caps made very high and broad in front, with a yellow band and a steel badge worn in front, consisting of the figures “1st S. L. I.,” in a crescent and surmounted by a crown. English boots. The native officers wore gold bead necklaces as badges of rank : subadars, two rows, jemadars, one row.

Undress.—For winter : the same as full dress, except that, in fine weather, white cap covers were worn, and in wet weather oil-skin covers. For fatigue duties the men wore blue trousers made of cotton. The summer undress was three pairs of white trousers and three white jackets per man.

Greatcoats were made of black blanket lined with red “kharwah.”

The prices of the half-mounting articles, and for which the men had to pay, were as follows :—

	Rs.	As.
Three suits white clothing and one pair fatigue pants	8	12
Cloth cap with two white covers	...	2 0
Greatcoat	...	3 0
Lock and pouch, wax-cloth cover	...	0 4
Haversack	...	0 7
Oilskin-cap cover	...	0 5
Snappers and varnishing	...	0 5

Total Rs. ... 15 1

The armament of the Regiment was “Muskets, ^{Armament.} common flint”—weapons so inferior, that in October 1847, Captain Hodgson reported “they go off if brought smartly to the ready or the order.” These were condemned, but those received instead appear to have been no better, for, in January 1850, Captain Gordon, who was then commanding, reports :

"I have no hesitation in saying of half of them that at least as much flame escapes from the touch-hole as from the muzzle, and the rest wont fire above once in half a dozen trials from the badness of the locks."

Accoutrements.

The accoutrements were of black leather, and consisted of a single shoulder pouch belt (instead of cross-belts as usually worn) with a 40-round pouch, and a waist-belt with sliding frog for bayonet. In undress, and for ordinary duties, the pouch was worn with a wax-cloth cover.

The men were from the first sworn in for general service.

Regiment complete, 15th April 1847.

The recruiting of the regiment went on very rapidly. On the 3rd February 1847 Captain Hodgson reported having got 400 men; on 1st March, 700; and on 15th April, all complete.

For a short time the regiment was under canvas, but it set about constructing lines for itself as soon as the recruiting was finished, and on the 21st July 1847, completed its lines and received Rs. 3,000 as hutting money.

In September 1847 the Governor-General issued a "Regulation, defining the constitution, establishments, &c., of the four regiments of Sikh Local Infantry," in which the following paragraphs require to be noted:—

Name changed to 1st Sikh Local Infantry.

1. The term "Frontier Brigade" is to be discontinued, and the four Infantry regiments, which formed a portion of the brigade, are to be designated the 1st, 2nd (or Hill Corps), 3rd and 4th Regiments of Sikh Local Infantry.

Locality prescribed.

2. They will not, save on emergency, be employed beyond the Jumna to the eastward, nor beyond the Bias or the Satlaj below its junction with the Bias to the westward.

3. "The regiments are to be considered local corps, and the rules relating to such corps will be held applicable to them, except on such points as are differently laid down herein."

4. Gives the establishment with rates of pay of all ranks, and differs from that already given only in doing away with color havildars and reducing the lascars from ten to five. ^{Modified establish-ment.}

7. "Each regiment will be allowed half the number of sepoy's pals allotted to a Native Infantry regiment of the line. A tent will be supplied for each Staff Sergeant." ^{Camp Equipage.}

9. "Extra batta will not be allowed on account of regiments or detachments marching within the bounds specified in the 2nd paragraph, but should a regiment or detachment be ordered beyond those boundaries, extra batta will be granted from the date of passing the specified limits to the date of returning within them. ^{Extra Batta.}

14. Men of these regiments will be entitled to pension on the same scale and under the same conditions as those of other local corps, viz., to the pension of their rank (provided they shall have completed three years in such rank) when worn out after having completed 20 years' service. ^{Pensions.}

17. "Wound pension will be granted under the Regulation for local corps."

23. A Queen's Color and also a Regimental Color are allowed for each regiment to be of the same dimension and pattern in every respect, as those allowed for corps of the line. ^{Colors granted.}

24. "The revision of establishment as above directed will have effect from 1st November 1847."

On the 16th October 1847 the regiment was inspected by the President of the Board of Administration. ^{Inspection.}

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Lawrence, C.B., and the following regimental order was issued by Major Hodgson on the occasion :—

“Hushiarpur, 16th October 1847.

“MAJOR HODGSON has great pleasure in communicating to the officers and men of the regiment the entire satisfaction expressed officially by Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, C.B., on his inspection of the corps this morning. The Lieutenant-Colonel has expressly recorded his approbation of the soldier-like carriage of the men, their extreme steadiness under arms and precision of movement and firing, and further records his intention of making known these favorable sentiments to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.”

Target Practice.

On the 25th October 1847 commenced the first target practice which consisted of firing three rounds per man at a circular target at a distance of thirty paces.

Up to the end of October * Apothecary Harding was attached to the regiment, and was in medical charge of it, but from 1st November it was directed that no medical officer should be posted to the regiment, but that it should be held as an extra charge by a medical officer in charge of some other regiment garrisoning the same station.

During this autumn the Banda police were disbanded, and two havildars, two naiks, and 19 sipahis volunteered for service with the 1st Sikh Local Infantry. They joined head-quarters on the 9th December, but they were so inferior in all respects to the

* Mr. Harding struck off by regimental order, November 1st, 1847, with an order by Major Hodgson, highly complimentary to his skill and devotion as a medical officer. He organised the first hospital establishment of the corps.

rest of the men that Major Hodgson discharged them all.

On the 10th December Captain R. Troup, Second-in-command, was transferred to another appointment and struck off. Captain Troup transferred.

1848.

On the 25th January 1848 Lieutenant J. Peel, 37th Native Infantry appointed Second-in-command, joined head-quarters (G. O. G. G., 22nd December 1847.) Lieut. Peel joins.

On 17th February Ensign W. Sheffield was struck off the strength, and Lieutenant E. P. Lloyd appointed Adjutant in his stead (G. O. G. G., 24th December 1847). Ensign Sheffield struck off. Lieutenant Lloyd appointed.

On the 24th February furlough was first granted to the extent of five native officers, 30 non-commissioned officers per regiment, and 15 sipahis per company. Furlough.

On the 7th May the men were put on duty for the first time. These duties consisted chiefly of guards over the jail, treasury, and other civil posts, and required 183 men. Take duty for first time.

To enable them to go on duty, ammunition was for the first time issued to them at the rate of 30 rounds per man and one blank round for priming.

During the autumn of this year the second Sikh war broke out. Ram Singh, a Sikh leader of some note, was detached from the army of Chattar Singh, with a number of troops, to create a diversion in the Jalandhar Doab. He gave some trouble during the beginning of September, and eventually established himself at "Bassa," about 60 miles from Hushiarpur. The 1st Sikhs were ordered to march and dislodge him.

Bassa is beyond the Bias river, and about 16 miles north-east of Nurpur on the lower spurs of the Himalayas, and is a difficult position to approach. It is almost due north of Hushiarpur.

19th
September
1848. Bassa
(not in
General
Orders).

On the 14th September the regiment marched about 800 strong under the command of Major Hodgson, and reached Nurpur on the 18th September, and at 2 o'clock the next morning marched for Bassa. Ram Singh appears to have been surprised, but nevertheless to have offered some resistance. The regiment behaved very well; it stormed the position, and put Ram Singh and his followers to flight, sustaining itself a loss of only one naick and three sipahis wounded.

On this occasion Major Hodgson issued the following regimental order:—

“ THE Commanding Officer congratulates this regiment in having so effectually effected the object of last night's expedition to destroy the stronghold of a party of tribes who had taken up a position in the village of Bassa, situated on the slope of a high hill, on the top of which their camp was formed; the silent order of the march, the steadiness of the advance, and the cool gallantry with which the enemy were driven from post to post, were conspicuous and particularly gratifying to the feelings of the Commanding Officer who, while thus expressing his own admiration and thanks, will not fail to bring the brave and excellent conduct of the regiment to the notice of higher authority.

“ 2. The cheerfulness with which a long march of 40 miles was performed, on the completion of which the regiment, almost immediately, started on active service of a very arduous description, with

soldier-like activity, will ever be remembered by the Commanding Officer.

“3. Those gallant men who were fated to be wounded in the performance of their duty will receive every medical care and comfort that their situation requires, and, in the event of inability to return to active service, will have their claims submitted for wound pension.

“4. The Commanding Officer also expresses his sincere thanks to the officiating Second-in-command, Brevet Captain Herbert, for the zealous and officer-like manner in which he rendered his services, and who is the more entitled to his gratitude from the fact of that officer labouring at the time under much discomfort from the effects of a wound received on former service.

“5. Sergeant-Major Downey behaved as a brave and good soldier will always do when before the enemy ; his energy and courage have been mentioned in my public report of the affair.”

The names of the men wounded are—

Naik Subah Singh, 4th Company.

Sipahi Nānū Khan, 4th Company.

„ Jumah Khan, 6th Company.

„ Oomar Khan, 8th Company.

After the action, the regiment marched back to Nurpur, remained there three days and then marched for its cantonments, reaching Hushiarpur on the 27th September.

In November another Sikh leader named Gūrū Jodh Singh was detached from Chattar Singh's army. After giving some trouble he took up his position at Dinanagar where he burnt the Tahsīl and other public buildings and took possession of the adjacent country. A small force consisting of a troop of

26th
November
1848.
Dinanagar
(not in
General
Orders).

Horse Artillery, a squadron of the 16th Irregular Cavalry, and the 1st Sikh Local Infantry under the command of Major Hodgson was ordered to march and dislodge him.

Dinanagar is about 48 miles north north-west of Hushiarpur and about six miles beyond the Bias. The regiment marched at 11 A.M., on the 23rd November, about 32 miles to Mokerian, and, at 10 P.M. on the 25th, a detachment of 300 men started to surprise the enemy at Dinanagar. At a distance of about ten miles from camp they came to the Bias, which they crossed in good order in spite of a great paucity of boats. They reached Dinanagar just as the day was breaking, and at once attacked the enemy ; the surprise was complete, and the insurgents with their priestly leader fled.

The detachment sustained no loss in the attack, and so precipitate was his flight, that but little loss was inflicted on the enemy.

Major Hodgson issued the following regimental order on the occasion :—

“ THE Commanding Officer has much pleasure in expressing his entire satisfaction with the Regiment and his approval of their steady conduct in crossing the Bias last night : the night was dark, and the boats few and bad, but there was no confusion or noise. The march upon Dinanagar was accomplished with silent celerity, and the object of the expedition, the defeat of the insurgents, and the relief of Dinanagar fully achieved.”

From Mokerian the regiment was ordered to accompany a force, which besides the Artillery and Cavalry originally attached to Major Hodgson's command, consisted of the head-quarters and five Companies, 29th Native Infantry, and a detachment, 71st

Native Infantry, the whole under the command of Major Simpson, 29th Native Infantry. This force was directed to proceed eastward in pursuit of another rebel leader named Umed Singh, who retreating before the force seized the forts of Amb and Akrot. These places are on the left bank of the Bias, about 25 miles north-east of Hushiarpur. The force, continuing its pursuit, reached Ambotah, about five miles west of Amb, on the 2nd December. Major Simpson directed Major Hodgson to proceed with his regiment to attack Akrot, while he himself led the remainder of the force against Amb.

At 10 P.M. on the 1st December the regiment marched for Akrot and reached the foot of the hill, on which it was situated, about 4 A.M.

1st and 2nd
December
1848. Akrot
(not in
General
Orders).

The stronghold of Akrot was situated on the top of a steep hill ; the direct approach to it was by a tortuous narrow pathway admitting only two men abreast. Major Hodgson, however, received information from a sipahi in the regiment, who knew the place, that it could be approached by another road opposite to the regular entrance ; he, therefore, detached two companies under Lieutenant Peel to proceed round the hill by this newly ascertained road, while he led the rest of the regiment up towards the road which was generally used. Lieutenant Peel succeeded in climbing the heights unperceived, and, when challenged by the sentry on that side of the fort, charged with his detachment. The sentry fired and wounded a man, but the surprise was complete, and the enemy abandoned the place and fled. As soon as Major Hodgson heard the firing, he advanced with his men by the narrow way, which he found unguarded, and took possession of the fort. The only casualty sustained by the regiment was

Sipahi Maiah Singh, who was hit by the sentry who fired at Lieutenant Peel's men.

Major Hodgson published the following regimental orders on the occasion :—

" Camp Akrot, 2nd December 1848.

" THE Commanding Officer returns his thanks to the officers and men of the 1st Regiment, Sikh Local Infantry, for the admirable steadiness with which the night march from Ambotah was made, by which the enemy's position at Akrot was carried completely by surprise. The whole affair was accomplished in a manner highly creditable to the discipline of the regiment and merits the Commanding Officer's thanks and expression of approbation."

" Camp Chooloo, 4th December 1848.

" THE Commanding Officer has much pleasure in communicating to the regiment at large that the manner in which the operations were conducted and successfully accomplished on the morning of the 2nd instant when Akrot was carried and destroyed by the 1st Regiment, Sikh Local Infantry, after a toilsome night march of 14 miles, has received the approbation and expression of thanks of Major Simpson, Commanding the force in the Juswan Dhun."

Major Simpson's force order was as follows:—

" MAJOR SIMPSON, Commanding in the Juswan Valley, returns his thanks to Major Hodgson, Commanding 1st Regiment, Sikh Light Infantry, for the skilful and successful manner in which the operations on the 2nd instant against Akrot were conducted."

The Governor-General also conveyed his approval of these operations as follows:—

“Extract of a letter from the Resident at Lahore, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Trans-Satlaj States, No. 608, dated 8th December, 1848.

“LORD DALHOUSIE is much gratified also by the conduct of the Sikh Regiment and of all those employed on this occasion, and he desires that his approbation of the conduct of the troops, both officers and men, may be communicated to them.”

This expression of approval was communicated to the regiment in the following regimental order:—

“MAJOR HODGSON, Commanding 1st Regiment, Sikh Local Infantry, has the sincere pleasure of communicating to the regiment at large that its conduct in the late operations across the Bias and in the Juswan Dhun have obtained the unqualified approbation of the Right Hon’ble the Governor-General.”

“The Commanding Officer is assured that the regiment will on every occasion strive to prove itself worthy of this good opinion by the same zealous, faithful, and soldier-like discharge of duty both in quarters and in the field against the enemy.”

From Ambotah the regiment was detached on ^{Escort} escort duty with Mr. (afterwards Lord) John ^{Mr. John} Lawrence. ^{Lawrence.} Commissioner, Trans-Satlaj States. It accompanied him for five days about the district, and then returned to Hushiarpur.

1849.

THE insurgent Ram Singh, who was defeated and driven out of Bassa in September 1848, succeeded in gathering some more followers, and in the beginning of 1849 began to give trouble in the country about Pathankot and on the left bank of the river Ravi. A force under Brigadier-General Wheeler, C.B., was

ordered to proceed and attack him, and with this force Major Hodgson was directed to detach two full companies under a British officer.

Accordingly, on the 5th January Lieutenant Peel marched from Hushiarpur with two companies, and joined General Wheeler's force on the 7th at Dasserah, about 20 miles north of Hushiarpur. From there the force marched to Mahadeopur on the left bank of the Ravi, where it halted four days.

Ram Singh had taken up his position at the village of Dallah, which is situated on some high ground on the left bank of the Ravi, about eight miles above and to the north-east of Mahadeopur. He had fortified the position on two lines, the first on the lower ground, and the second on a steep rise about 800 yards from the first.

16th
January
1849. Dallah
(not in
General
Orders).

The force marched from Mahadeopur early on the morning of the 16th January, and proceeded to attack Ram Singh at Dallah.

The advance guard was composed of two companies, 1st Sikh Local Infantry, and a detachment, 16th Irregulars, the latter under Captain W. Davidson.

About 7 A.M. the advance guard arrived at the foot of the enemy's position, and the two companies supported by the cavalry who had dismounted, attacked the first line of defence and drove the enemy from it without sustaining any loss. They then proceeded to attack the second line. As they approached it, the fire of the enemy became severe, and some men were hit. The morning had been very cloudy, and a heavy shower came on as the second position was neared, wetting the priming in the muskets, and almost silencing the fire of the attack. Just at this juncture, and when within about 70 or 80 yards of the enemy, Lieutenant Peel was hit in the chest by

a ball, and there seems to have been a temporary check ; seeing this, the enemy charged down, sword in hand, with the intention of cutting up Lieutenant Peel, who was a little way in advance, when he was hit. Some men led by Jemadar Ram Kishan Singh rushed to the rescue, and in the hand-to-hand fight that ensued, the jemadar and some of the men lost their lives.

Captain Davidson, who was with the support, seeing the check, came up, and leading the men on with much gallantry, stormed the position with the bayonet. In this last charge Sipahi Makandi Patak was conspicuously forward, and was on Captain Davidson's recommendation promoted to naik for his gallantry.

The enemy's loss was severe, some 18 or 19 of them having been bayoneted in the position itself, besides the loss they sustained during the approach and in the pursuit.

The loss sustained by the two companies was one jemadar, one naik and three sipahis killed, and one havildar, one naik and three sipahis wounded.

Their names are as follows :—

Jemadar Ram Kishen Singh, Naik Bur Singh, and Sipahis Man Singh, Kanh Singh, and Baddan Singh killed.

Havildar Hussain Ali Khan, Naik Ram Singh, and Sipahis Gulab Singh, Karrak Singh, and Kanaiah Singh wounded.

The following brigade order was issued by Brigadier-General Wheeler, C.B. and A.-D.-C. to the Queen, on this occasion :—

"Camp Dallah, 17th January 1849.

"THE detachment of the 16th Irregular Cavalry
H. 1st S. I.

and of the 1st Sikh Regiment greatly distinguished themselves by their bold advance under Captain W. Davidson of the former and Lieutenant Peel of the latter, and he regrets exceedingly that both these officers were wounded."

Lieut. Peel's
death.

Lieutenant Peel died on the evening of the 17th ; and when Major Hodgson received information of the action, he issued the following regimental order, dated 20th January :—

"It is with very sincere regret that the Commanding Officer has to communicate his having received official intimation of the death of Lieutenant Peel, Second-in-command, of wounds received in action on the 16th instant, when engaged with the insurgents under Ram Singh at Dallah, of which he died on the evening of the 17th instant.

"It is a mournful satisfaction to know that the detachment under the command of Lieutenant Peel behaved on this occasion with the most heroic and conspicuous gallantry, and, although greatly outnumbered by the enemy, succeeded in defeating and driving them from their several positions. The Commanding Officer feels assured that the memory of this gallant officer will ever be cherished by the officers and men of the regiment."

The following extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Chief Commissioner, Cis- and Trans-Satlaj States, was also transmitted to the regiment :—

"Camp Ferozepore, 8th February 1849.

"THE Governor-General desires me to record in reply his satisfaction with the conduct of the detachment of the 1st Regiment, Sikh Local Infantry, and the irregular troops under the command of Captain

W. Davidson, upon which body the whole business of the attack of the enemy's position seems to have fallen and who suffered severely in consequence. His Lordship further desires me to express his regret for the loss of Lieutenant Peel, Second-in-command, of the Sikh Corps."

On the 4th February Lieutenant A. Turner joined the regiment as officiating Second-in-command.

Lieut. Turner joins.

On the 3rd June Major Hodgson proceeded on leave on medical certificate, from which he never returned to the regiment, and, on 17th June, Captain G. Gordon, appointed officiating Commandant, joined. Lieutenant J. Smith, too, appointed to act as Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Lloyd proceeding on leave, reported his arrival on the 14th July.

Major Hodgson goes.

Captain Gordon Commandant.

Lieut. Lloyd goes.

Lieut. Smith joins.

During the summer of 1849 some rumours reached Lord Dalhousie affecting the loyalty of the regiment. He ordered a Court of Inquiry to assemble at Hushiarpur under the Presidency of Sir H. M. Wheeler, K.C.B. The Court reported the rumour to be absolutely without foundation.

For results of this Court and for high military encomium on the regiment and its field services, see G. G. O., dated 15th September 1849, published in G. O. C. C., dated 22nd September 1849, p. 542.

On the 26th October two companies under Lieutenant Turner were detached to accompany the Commissioner and Superintendent, Trans-Satlaj States, to the camp of the Governor-General, with the view of forming a part of his escort. The detachment met the Governor-General when he crossed the Satlaj on the 12th November, and remained with him until he recrossed it on the 23rd November.

Escort Governor-General Lord Dalhousie.

On first meeting the detachment His Lordship

directed the Commissioner and Superintendent to communicate to Captain Gordon the following remarks :—

“ Extract of a letter No. 1289, dated 13th November 1849, from Commissioner and Superintendent, to Captain Gordon, Commanding 1st Sikh Local Infantry.”

“ ON the arrival of the Governor-General on the morning of the 12th instant, the entire party were turned out to receive His Lordship, and I have much gratification in stating that he expressed the greatest satisfaction with their general military appearance and bearing. The native officers were also subsequently presented to him individually at a Levee held for receiving the civil and military officers present at the station, and the Governor-General then renewed the expression of the same sentiments.

“ He also stated that he had been desirous of proceeding to Hushiarpur, and should, while there, have had an opportunity of expressing to the regiment collectively the gratification he had derived from the honorable result, as affecting its character, of the recent Court of Inquiry convened to inquire into certain rumours which had been current in respect to the fidelity of a portion of their number, and as circumstances has precluded this arrangement, he was happy to meet a portion of the regiment as affording him an opportunity of conveying these assurances to them in the presence of the Officer Commanding them.”

When the detachment left the Governor-General's camp, the following letter was received by Captain Gordon from Mr. John Lawrence, the Commissioner and Superintendent :—

"No. 1336, dated 23rd November 1849.

"AFTER having saluted His Lordship at the bridge of boats forming the boundary, His Lordship was pleased to renew the expression of his satisfaction and approval.

"The conduct of the detachment has throughout been most correct and creditable to the corps to which they belong."

On Lord Dalhousie's report the following extract of a letter from the Court of Directors was conveyed to the regiment :—

"Extract of a military letter No. 51, dated 15th May 1850, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal."

"WE have perused with much gratification these proceedings which furnish conclusive evidence that the reports affecting the loyalty of the 1st Regiment, Sikh Local Infantry, are entirely unfounded, and that the conduct of the Regiment, frequently under very trying circumstances, had been in all respects satisfactory and creditable to themselves and to their Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Hodgson."

On 30th November 1849 Lieutenant E. P. Lloyd was transferred to the Mhairwarra Battalion, and Ensign G. J. Johnstone was, from 9th November, appointed Adjutant in his stead.

1850.

On the 14th February Lieutenant J. Smith was removed from the Regiment, and Ensign G. J. Johnstone joined as Adjutant in his stead and that of Lieutenant Lloyd.

Lt. Smith goes. Ensign Johnstone joins.

On the 9th April Captain Turner, officiating Second-

Captain Turner goes.

in-command, was removed to another appointment and struck off the rolls.

Inspection.

On the 8th November the Regiment was inspected by Lord Dalhousie, and after parade he expressed his approval of the conduct as well as of the military efficiency of the regiment.

This was published to the Corps at the Governor-General's request in regimental orders.

"12th November 1850.

"THE Commanding Officer has much pleasure in publishing to the Regiment the following communication received this morning from the Officiating Military Secretary to the Most Noble the Governor-General, conveying the expression of the satisfaction which His Lordship received from the inspection of the regiment on Friday last."

"No. 897, Camp Gundiwala, November 11th, 1850.

"I AM directed by the Most Noble the Governor-General to convey to you the expression of the satisfaction which His Lordship received from his inspection on Friday last of the Corps under your command and his approbation of the steady, smart, and soldier-like appearance of the fine body of men who were present on parade. The Governor-General requests that you will be so good as to make known to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Sikh Local Infantry, that His Lordship has been well pleased with their conduct both in the field and in their lines, and that he entertains full confidence that they will continue to be, as they have hitherto been, gallant soldiers faithful to their salt.

"I am desired to convey to you thus officially the approbation His Lordship expressed on parade on

Friday evening last, in order that it may be published in regimental orders."

(Sd.) F. D. ATKINSON, CAPT.,

Offg. Mily. Secy. to Govr.-Genl.

On the 7th December, Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgson having been appointed Brigadier of the Punjab Irregular Force was struck off the rolls of the regiment from 23rd November 1850. Captain J. C. Johnstone was appointed Commandant in his room, but this officer never joined the regiment, and Captain Gordon continued to officiate as Commandant.

1851.

On the 19th February, Ensign Johnstone was removed from his appointment of Adjutant and struck off the strength of the regiment, and Lieutenant C. W. Doyley was appointed Adjutant and officiating Second-in-command.

Ensign Johnstone goes.
Lieutenant Doyley joins.

On the 31st March, the regiment was inspected by Sir H. M. Wheeler, K.C.B., and on the 1st April, the following regimental order was published on the subject :—

Inspection.

"THE Commanding Officer has much pleasure in publishing the following remarks to the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment."

"Brigadier Sir H. M. Wheeler, K.C.B. and A.-D.-C., has been pleased to express great satisfaction at the creditable manner in which the inspection review passed off yesterday. He was much pleased with the appearance of the regiment and their steadiness under arms; the manœuvres were performed with much exactness and the platoon firing he considered excellent. With the exception of one or two minor points which will be notified hereafter, the regiment has given him entire satisfaction."

In a letter written by Captain Gordon in April, he states, that there are in the ranks of the regiment 592 Punjabis and Hill-men which is the first intimation on record of the class constitution of the corps.

In May a detachment of the regiment escorting prisoners was met by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who directed the following remarks to be communicated to the Officer Commanding :—

“THE Commander-in-Chief having observed with great satisfaction the steady conduct and exemplary vigilance of Subadar Parson Sing when in command of a detachment escorting one hundred and sixty-four prisoners, some of them of very desperate character, is pleased to desire, that His Excellency’s approbation be conveyed to this excellent and trustworthy native officer at a parade of the regiment to be ordered for this purpose”

Batta, Punjab Campaign, Dallah.

On the 12th August the men of the two companies engaged at Dallah* received six months’ batta for their services.

Lieut. Doyley goes. Ensign Brownlow and Doctor Renton join.

On the 19th October Lieutenant Doyley having been appointed A.-D.-C. to the Governor-General was struck off, and Ensign C. H. Brownlow was appointed Officiating Adjutant and Officiating Second-in-command.

On the 3rd November the regiment once more got a medical officer to itself. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Renton was appointed to the medical charge.

During the autumn of this year Mr. Vansittart was succeeded as Deputy Commissioner of Jālandhar by Major (afterwards Sir) Herbert Edwardes.

* General Wheeler’s Force, G. G. O. 207, dated 28th March 1851, published in G. O. C. C., dated 10th April, 1851, page 170 and G. O. C. C., dated 21st October 1849, page 595.

On making over office he left on record some disparaging remarks against the 1st Sikh Regiment. This coming to Major Gordon's ears, he demanded an explanation and obtained from Major Edwardes the following satisfactory *amende honorable* No. 211, dated 20th November 1851 :—

“To this plain statement of the facts I will only add my opinion, derived from casual inspection of their guards and daily observation of their officers and sentries, that the 1st Regiment, Sikh Local Infantry, is very deeply imbued with that soldierly discipline, which, once thoroughly inculcated at head-quarters, becomes a habit of life and goes into the temporary quarters of a detachment as inevitably, and as much a matter of course, as the musket and bayonet.”

Government formed the intention, during the latter part of this year, of strengthening the force on the Trans-Indus frontier, and it was proposed, in order to effect the desired increase, that one of the old Sikh police battalions should be pushed across the Bias to relieve the regiment of Punjab Infantry stationed in Hazara, and thus permit of the whole of the Punjab Irregular Force being concentrated under its own Brigadier across the Indus, but in consequence of the police battalions not having any British officers attached to them, it was considered advisable to move one of the Sikh local corps. The 1st Regiment was the one selected for the purpose.

A difficulty existing, however, with regard to the immunities and privileges of the four Sikh local regiments as laid down in the Regulations of September 1847, Major Gordon was directed to explain most carefully to the men that circumstances had greatly changed since that Regulation was put

forth, that, as Sikh local regiments, Government considered they were bound to serve in the territories which had constituted the late Sikh dominion, but that there was no intention of forcing men to serve across the Bias against their wish ; any men therefore who wished to take their discharge should have the option given them of doing so. It was further to be explained to the men that, for the future, the regiment should be assimilated as regards its pay, camp equipage, and cattle establishments, to the regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force.

On the receipt of these orders, Major Gordon had them carefully explained to the regiment which cheerfully and willingly assented to the views of Government : only 30 men asked for their discharge, and most of these were men who had been previously asking for it on other grounds.

The assimilation to the regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force entailed no difference as regards the pay and allowances, and though the Punjab Irregular Force Regiments had only eight companies, the regiment was not called upon to change its organisation in this respect.

The only great difference entailed was the addition of a cattle establishment.

The establishment fixed for the Punjab Infantry and which was to be the one adopted for the 1st Sikhs was as follows :—

For the Baggage	... Camels, 20, Mules, 40.
For Camp Equipage	.. Camels, 25
Ammunition	... Camels, 25
<hr/>	
Total	... Camels, 70, Mules, 40.

But as the regiment was about to serve in the hilly country of Hazara, it was ordered that while there, 50 mules should be substituted for the 25

camels detailed for the ammunition, the establishment would thus consist of 45 camels and 90 mules.

For the care of these animals were authorised one sarwan on Rs. 5 per mensem for every five camels, one sais on Rs. 5 per mensem for every three mules, one jemadar of mules at Rs. 8 per mensem and an allowance of Rs. 12 a month for massallahs.

The average cost of the animals were limited to Rs. 80 each.

The feeding and all expenses were entrusted to Commandants.

This carriage was given as a set-off against the claim to batta when marching, which the men had hitherto enjoyed, but which was now done away with.

The letter directing the march to Hazara also ordered that the regiment should be armed with percussion muskets, and in it the Governor-General conveyed to Major Gordon the intimation that he intended giving him the permanent command of the regiment; accordingly on the 29th November, an order was received appointing Captain Johnstone Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, and giving Major Gordon the permanent command of the 1st Sikhs.

On the 23rd November the Regiment was relieved by the 3rd Sikh Local Infantry, and on the 24th it commenced its march for Hazara. There was so much delay in the issue of the percussion muskets that the Regiment was actually assembled on the parade on the point of marching when they were received.

The Regiment reached Bharukot, Hazara, on the 24th December, and there relieved the 3rd Punjab Infantry.

On 28th December Lieutenant D'Aguilar, appointed Second-in-command joined head-quarters.

1852.

On the 13th February the Regiment paraded for inspection by Sir John Lawrence, President of the Board of Administration, and his opinion of the regiment was conveyed in the following letter, No. 2434, dated 14th March 1852 :—

“I AM directed by the Board of Administration to inform you that the President was much pleased with the good order of your Regiment when he inspected it on the 13th ultimo. The appearance of the men was soldier-like, their marching steady, and the manœuvres of the morning were correctly executed.

* * * *

“In short, Sir John Lawrence considers the internal discipline of your Corps and the character the men have taken with them from Jālandhar for good conduct while on trying detached duty to be most creditable to you and to themselves.

“A copy of this letter will be submitted to Government.”

(Sd.) H. P. BURN,
Secy. to Board of Administration.

During the inspection Sir John Lawrence gave it as his opinion that the proportion of Sikhs in the regiment was too great, and directed Major Gordon to transfer 50 men of that class to the 3rd Punjab Infantry. He accordingly called for volunteers for the transfer, but had great difficulty in making up the required number. By the 27th March, however, he had got together one jemadar, two havildars, two naiks and 50 sipahis, and, on that date, these men marched for their new regiment.

While Sir John Lawrence was at Bharukot, Major

Gordon brought to his notice the unsuitability of the red uniform in winter and the white in summer for hill fighting, and solicited permission to change the colour to either green or drab. Sir John Lawrence agreed with Major Gordon and referred the matter to Government, from whom sanction for the change to drab was received, conveyed in letter No. 467, dated 4th March 1852, and forwarded to Major Gordon by the Board of Administration in their letter No. 443, dated 12th March 1852.

On receipt of this sanction, Major Gordon caused two of the white suits of summer clothing to be dyed khaki, and diminished the number of suits to be kept up from three to two. He also entered at once into a correspondence with the Clothing Agency regarding the supply of drab cloth tunics and pantaloons.

On the 14th May the Regiment was directed to hold itself in readiness to march on service in the direction of Nagra Swabi, and on the 17th it marched, reaching Gandpa on the 18th. Here it halted till the 30th, when it marched back to cantonments. At this time there were no means of transport for the sick and wounded attached to the Corps. On the receipt of orders to prepare for a march on service, village *charpais*, and villagers to carry them, were hired as a temporary measure.

During the summer the men of the 1st Sikhs heard that two of the other Sikh regiments had been asked to volunteer for service in Burma. They were greatly distressed that they, too, had not been invited to do so, and they brought the subject to Major Gordon's notice. Before bringing the matter before Government, Major Gordon wished to ascertain if the feeling was unanimous, and with this view, ordered a parade

and asked the men if they all wished to volunteer. With the exception of a few men who had been asking previously for their discharge, the whole regiment declared their wish to volunteer, and asked Major Gordon to convey to Government their earnest wish to be considered a volunteer battalion, ready and willing to serve in any quarter of the globe. This he did in a letter, dated 13th August, 1852.

Punjab
Medal.

On the 15th September the Regiment received the Punjab Medal* for its services during the years 1848 and 1849.

During the month of September was sanctioned, by letter No. 1883, dated 21st September 1852, an establishment of five doolies and 30 bearers with one sirdar bearer, for the transport of the sick.

In the Punjab Irregular Force the establishment for this purpose, sanctioned by letter No 3771, dated 4th December 1851, was one dhooly and six bearers per company, but this was not adopted by the 1st Sikh Local Infantry until it crossed the Indus in 1857 and became an integral portion of that force.†

About the end of July the men began to suffer from endemic fever of a strangely severe type and the number of men in hospital ran up from 84, at the beginning of August to the enormous number of 750 in the month of October. At the end of October there was not a single man who had escaped repeated attacks of the endemic. The officer in medical charge reported that "every one of the men presented an emaciated and debilitated aspect, indicating

* See G. O. C. C., dated 21st October 1849, page 596, and G. O. C. C., dated 12th May 1849, page 317, and G. O. C. C., dated 5th March 1850, page 120.

† It came under the Officer commanding Punjab Irregular Force in December 1855, at Siriband, see page 46.

an impoverished state of the blood, and numbers of them were reduced to such an extent of helplessness that they were unable to move without assistance. It was a melancholy sight to witness the despondent condition of most of the men at this time." After the subsidence of the fever in November, dysentery and diarrhœa appeared in a virulent form, and, in a short space of time, carried off a great many men. The injurious effect of the climate was enhanced by the want of proper accommodation for the sick. During the whole time the regiment was at Bharukot, the sick had no other shelter than tents. The removal of the Regiment to some salubrious spot was early contemplated, but from the excessive debility from which the men were labouring, this could not be carried out until the end of December, when the regiment marched into camp at Darwesh.

From the 1st April 1852 to the 31st March 1853 the admissions into hospital were 2,136, and the deaths were 32.

During the autumn of 1851 Mr. Carne of the Customs Department had been murdered by the Hussanzais, a section of the Isazai Yusufzais inhabiting the Black Mountain.

The murder took place in Jihándád's territory, who, on being called to account, seized all the Hussanzais in his territory. On this they retaliated by raiding on Jihándád's subjects, and carried it to such an extent that, at length in the autumn of 1852, Government was obliged to organise an expedition against them.

The Regiment was warned for this service in the beginning of December, and, in spite of its shattered and sickly condition managed to contribute 300 men.

Black Mountain Expedition (not in G. O.), 18th December

1852—8th
January 1853.

They marched from Bharukot on the 15th December, and joined the force at Shergarh on the 18th.

The brigade was under the command of Colonel Mackeson, Commissioner of Peshawar, and consisted of two regiments of Native Infantry, four Horse Artillery Guns, the Hazara Mountain Battery, 16th Irregular Cavalry, two regiments of Dogras from Kashmir, the Guides, and the 1st Sikhs.

Colonel Mackeson determined to threaten the right flank of the enemy on the Indus with his regular troops, while he attacked their front up the spurs of the mountain with his irregular regiments.

With this view the irregular corps were formed into two columns to the right of which the 1st Sikhs was attached. It was under the command of Colonel Napier, R.E. (afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala), and consisted, besides the 1st Sikhs, of two Mountain Guns, the Guide Infantry, and the Rawal Pindi Police, and was detached on the 27th December to Chatta, about four miles north-west of Shergarh, and on one of the lower spurs descending in an easterly direction from the Black Mountain.

On the 29th this column was ordered to advance and gain the ridge of the Black Mountain. Accordingly, at 7 A.M., it advanced, the Guides skirmishing and the 1st Sikhs supporting. The ground was rocky and thickly wooded, and the enemy had raised abatis at the most precipitous places, but the column succeeded in driving the enemy before it, and reached the summit of the first hill in their original order. Here, after a short rest, Lieutenant Brownlow was detached to the left with a company of the regiment to turn the enemy's right flank, and the column attacked the second hill, and, carrying it, in spite of a spirited resistance on the part of the

enemy, established itself on the ridge. The column then moved southward along the ridge, and encamped on it for the night, at an elevation of about 9,000 feet, just above the Panjiki Gali.

The next day was spent in burning villages in the vicinity, and two companies of the Regiment were employed as a covering party to the levies engaged in the work of destruction.

On the 31st December the Regiment was moved to Tilla, a little way down one of the western spurs, and the work of destruction was continued.

1853.

ON 1st January the regiment marched from Tilla Black Mountain Expedition continued Jan. 1853. *viâ* Panjiki Gali down the ridge to Chamberi, and on the 2nd the whole force marched to Bradar, on the left bank of the Indus, and joined the regular troops there. On the 5th, the regiment crossed the Indus to check a demonstration of the enemy on the right bank. On the 6th it recrossed to Bradar, and on the 8th January returned to its cantonment of Bharukot.

The casualties appear to have been five or six men wounded, but the records contain no details.

The following eulogistic letters were received by the Regiment after these operations :—

"From Lieutenant-Colonel F. Mackeson, C.B., Commissioner, Peshawar Division, No. 325, dated 25th April 1853.

"I HAVE much pleasure in forwarding to you the annexed copies of letters conveying the Governor-General in Council's cordial approbation of the service of yourself and the officers and men under your command in the operation against the Hussanzais and Akazai tribes on the Black Mountain in Hazara in December last."

"From the Secretary to the Government, India, to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, No. 119, dated 8th April 1853.

"I HAVE received and laid before the Governor-General in Council Mr. Melville's letter, No. 88, dated 26th January last forwarding, in continuation of a former communication, a copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel F. Mackeson containing an interesting and satisfactory account of his operations against the position of the Hassanzai and Akazai tribes on the crest of the Black Mountain.

"The high sense entertained by the Governor-General in Council of the judgment, skill, and courage displayed by Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson on the occasion referred to has already been expressed in my letter No. 39, dated 28th January last. His Lordship in Council now desires that you will communicate to the following officers, Major Gordon, . . . who were in command of columns and corps, and to the officers and men under their charge, his hearty appreciation of the energetic, resolute, and cheerful manner in which they encountered the fatigues and difficulties so peculiarly associated with mountain warfare, and which are so clearly detailed in the documents before his Lordship in Council."

Owing to the great insalubrity of Bharukot, it was determined to abandon that cantonment, and a place called Siriband, a few miles to the north-east, not far from Harripur, on the Kala Serai side of Bharukot, was selected.

On the 3rd April Lieutenant Brownlow marched there with a wing of the Regiment, but he found the water so scarce and bad that he was obliged to move to Darwesh, to which place the remainder of the regiment followed him on the 6th April. It

remained at Darwesh until the 27th April, when, wells having been dug at Siriband, and the water being reported abundant, it marched to that place.

Lieutenant Maddock joined as Officiating Adjutant on the 20th April.

As soon as the regiment reached Siriband, it commenced at once to make bricks and build its lines. So well did they work that the lines were ready by the 20th August, and, on that day, they entered into possession of them and received the hutting-money they had so well earned. Major Gordon issued the following regimental order :—

“THE cantonment of Siriband being now completed, the hutting-money granted by Government for that purpose, will be distributed to-morrow evening.

“The Commanding Officer, in issuing the above order, feels much gratified in according to the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment his great satisfaction in the result of their labor, which, in a comparatively short period and under circumstances not the most favorable, has enabled them to erect one of the best native lines he has ever seen in India.”

Camels having been found unsuitable for the work which the regiment was called upon to perform in Hazara, Major Gordon received order to transfer 24 of his camels to regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force and the remaining 21 to the Rawal Pindi Police, and to increase his mules to 100. This change was effected on the 27th September.

In conformity with a Government order three ganta pandis and two beldars were entertained in the regiment from the 1st October.

During the autumn, Major Gordon, having entirely failed in procuring drab cloth from either England or Calcutta at the authorised price, determined to get postins in the place of coats, and to make the trousers of good Kashmir pattu.

On the 28th November sanction was received under Government letter No. 2246, dated 2nd November 1853, to substitute a drab pattu cap with a red border for the blue cloth Kilmarnock with yellow border hitherto in wear. This was done at once.

When the pattu came, it was found so cheap and good that Major Gordon was able to make a tunic as well as a pair of trousers.

During the winter of 1853-54, therefore, the uniform consisted of a pattu tunic and trousers,—for the men quite plain, for the native officers, with red piping to the coats and a red stripe down the trousers, a postin, a blanket greatcoat, and a drab pattu cap with red border made rather taller and broader than the Kilmarnock, and worn with the badge as before. The summer uniform was two suits of khaki-dyed drill; a khaki cap cover was worn on all ordinary duties. The cost of the new cap was Rs. 1-5-7.

On the 3rd December orders were received under Government letter No 2370, dated 22nd November 1853, for one company of the Regiment to be armed with the two-grooved Brunswick rifle. The light company was chosen for this distinction, but the rifles were not received until 1st March 1854.

By G. O. C. C., dated 28th October 1853, page 572, publishing Governor-General's Order No. 803, dated 7th October 1853, the regiment was gazetted

"Punjab" on as entitled to bear the word "Punjab" on its colors.

and appointments in commemoration of the Punjab War of 1848-49 as originally granted by the Governor-General in G. G. O., dated 2nd April 1849, published in G.O. C. C., dated 5th April 1849, page 218.

1854.

IN the beginning of January orders were received, conveyed in letter No. 140, dated 14th January 1854, for the march of the Regiment to Peshawar on relief by the Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment to be there placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and the regiment was struck off the civil rolls with effect from the 1st January. It was also directed that from the date of march the cattle establishment should be assimilated to that of the Punjab Irregular Force, *viz.*, that instead of 100 mules it should consist of 70 camels and 40 mules.

The Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment reached Siriband on the 16th, and 60 mules were duly made over to it. The regiment commenced its march for Peshawar the next morning. It was halted for a week at Nowshera, but on the 1st February was ordered to march on, and reached Peshawar on the 3rd February. On the 5th it paraded for inspection by Brigadier-General Hewitt, Commanding at Peshawar, whose expression of approbation was notified to the regiment in the following regimental order :—

"Camp Peshawar, 6th February 1854.

"THE Commanding Officer has much pleasure in publishing to the Regiment the extreme satisfaction expressed by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Division at the manner in which all acquitted themselves this morning, and which it is his intention to report to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief."

On this report His Excellency expressed himself as follows:—

“Simla, 24th February 1854.

“I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 339 of date the 6th instant, reporting on the inspection of the 1st Sikh Local Infantry, and in reply, I am to convey to you, for communication to the Regiment, the expression of His Excellency's satisfaction at finding the corps in such an efficient state, which reflects great credit on the Commandant, Captain G. Gordon, and the officers under him.”

(Sd.) C. CHESTER, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Dey. Adj. General of the Army.

The following letter from the Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab was also forwarded to the Officer Commanding, on the occasion of the Regiment being transferred from the civil department :—

“I AM directed to take this opportunity to convey to you the expression of the Chief Commissioner's high sense of the uniform good conduct and truly military spirit that has been displayed by the 1st Sikh Local Infantry, during the long period of his connection with it, whether as Commissioner of the Cis-Satlaj States, Member of the Board of Administration, or as Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.”

On the 7th February it marched to garrison the forts on the Peshawar frontier. It had its headquarters and five companies at Shabkaddar, three companies at Abazai and two companies at Michni.

On the 16th April Lieutenant E. H. Paske, who had been officiating as Second-in-command since the

4th June 1852, was appointed to the Foreign Department and struck off the rolls, and Lieutenant Brownlow was appointed to officiate as Second-in-command, Lieutenant Hodgson, 9th Native Infantry, being the same day appointed to officiate as Adjutant.

Owing to the disturbed state of the Peshawar border, no furlough was given to the men this year. In the correspondence on the subject, Major Gordon casually gives the following information regarding the classes which prevailed in the ranks: "The greater number of my men come from the Jālandhar Doab, about 130 from the protected Sikh States, and about 200 from below Delhi." When furlough was closed, a double furlough was promised the ensuing year.

On 24th June Lieutenant Hodgson was transferred to another appointment, and Lieutenant Elliot, of the 15th Native Infantry, was appointed to officiate as Adjutant in his stead.

On 17th July Sergeant-Major Downey was transferred to the invalid establishment, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Cryan was advanced to the grade of Sergeant-Major, and Sergeant Lantry appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant.

During the whole of this year the Michni Momands, who occupy the frontier immediately opposite the posts of Shabkaddar, Michni, and Abazai, had been giving trouble. Two years' revenue was due from them, and, instead of paying it, Rahimdad, their chief, fled from his village. It was, therefore, determined to seize all Momand cattle found within our territory, and further to destroy the only three hostile villages near our frontier, *viz.*, Sadin, Dab, and Shah Musa Khel. Shabkaddar is situated almost due north of Peshawar about 25 miles from it.

Abazai is about eight miles due north of Shabkaddar, and Michni about seven miles south-west of it.

Orders were issued to the officers commanding the three posts to capture all cattle in their vicinity, and Lieutenant Brownlow, who was commanding at Michni, succeeded, on the 21st August, in capturing 1,100 head. On the 26th, orders were received to collect the whole regiment at Michni to join there a force which was marching out from Peshawar under the command of Colonel Cotton, and on the 27th, the Abazai detachment, as well as the head-quarters and five companies at Shabkaddar, joined the Michni detachment at that place. The regiment being weak in officers, Ensigns Davidson and Mitchell, who had volunteered for the service, were attached to the corps.

31st Aug.
1854.
Shah Musa
Khel (not in
General
Orders.)

On the 31st August the force marched at day, break from Michni along the left bank of the Kabul river, the advance guard being composed of the 1st Sikh Infantry. No opposition was met with at Sadin or Dab, but as the Regiment approached Shah Musa Khel, it was met by a smart matchlock fire from the towers, walls and houses of that village. It immediately stormed the place, and drove the enemy to the heights behind the village. In order to permit of the place being destroyed, it was necessary to dislodge the enemy from these heights, and two companies of the regiment, under Lieutenant Brownlow, were sent to drive the Momands from the hills to the north-west, while Major Gordon, with the remainder of the regiment, ascended those to the north-east. Both attacks were successful, and the positions gained were held until the destruction of the village had been carried out, although Lieutenant Brownlow's men were exposed throughout

to an unceasing and galling fire from the ridges beyond, which commanded the crest he was holding, and which caused some casualties, including Lieutenant Brownlow himself, who was shot through the lungs. When the village had been completely destroyed, the covering parties were withdrawn and the force retired to their camp. On the following day the villages of Dab and Sadin were also destroyed. The covering party consisted of the light company and Nos. 7 and 8 skirmishing, with the Grenadier and Nos. 1 and 2 in support, of the 1st Sikhs. No opposition was offered to the destruction of these villages, and the regiment returned to camp by 2 P.M. On the 4th September the corps returned to Shabkaddar detaching three companies to Abazai and two to Michni as before.

The casualties sustained during these operations were as follows :—

Sergeant Major Cryan severely wounded.

Lieutenant C. H. Brownlow, dangerously wounded.

Jemadar Maitab Singh, Lt. Co., ditto ditto.

Sipahi Saddar, 2nd Co., ditto ditto.

„ Panjab Singh, 4th Co., ditto ditto.

„ Karam Singh, 4th Co., ditto ditto.

„ Mattadin, 6th Co., ditto ditto.

„ Devi Singh, 7th Co., ditto ditto.

„ Khazan Singh, 8th Co., ditto ditto.

„ Surgan Singh, Lt. Co., ditto ditto.

„ Rahim Buksh, Lt. Co., ditto ditto.

„ Chagat Singh, 4th Co., and Bhisti Wazira, slightly wounded.

These operations called for the following laudatory orders :—

“ *Camp Michni, Regimental Orders, 31st August 1854.*

“ It is with great pleasure the Commanding Officer records his approbation of the conduct of the officers and men of the regiment whilst forming the advance

guard to-day of the field force employed in the destruction of Musa Khel. Their steadiness while advancing and occupying the hill top and positions of the enemy on the right of the column, as well as in the retreat, proves that the 1st Regiment, Sikh Local Infantry, are not only brave, but also well disciplined soldiers. The Commanding Officer begs Lieutenant and officiating Second-in-command Brownlow will accept his best thanks for the able manner in which he, with the main body of the skirmishers, led on and occupied the hill Musa Khel, and the Commanding Officer deeply regrets the cause that deprives him of so able and gallant an officer.

"Major Gordon begs also to place on record his sense of the valuable assistance rendered by Ensigns Davidson and Mitchell. These two young officers volunteered their services for the occasion, and the gallant way in which they led on their men to the attack and subsequently conducted their retreat, elicited Major Gordon's admiration, and he begs to tender to both these officers his best thanks.

"The Commanding Officer's best thanks are due to Sergeant-Major Cryan for the gallant and soldier-like manner in which he led the skirmishers, which were placed on the right column, till obliged to go to the rear from a severe wound."

"No. 369.

"*Division Head-Quarters, Murree, 26th October 1854.*

"THE Major-General Commanding the Division has much gratification in directing the publication, for general information, of despatches from the Adjutant-General of the Army and the Secretary to Government, Military Department, conveying the thanks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the

Government of India to Colonel J. S. Cotton and those employed under his orders in the operations against Shah Musa Khel, Sadin, and Dab in August and September last."

"No. 1276.

"Adjutant-General's Office, 16th October 1854.

"IN reply to your letter, No. 2150, dated the 5th ultimo, forwarding the report of Colonel J. S. Cotton, of the Her Majesty's 22nd Foot, of the operations of the troops detached under his command against the towns of Shah Musa Khel, Sadin and Dab on the left bank of the Kabul river, copy of which was duly forwarded for the information of Government, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to annex, for your information and for communication to Colonel Cotton and all the officers and men employed on that service, copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department No. 29, dated 2nd instant, conveying to them the thanks of Government for their services on the occasion in question.

"2. I am further directed by Sir W. Gomm to convey through you to Colonel Cotton and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the force lately employed in successful operations on the Momand frontier, the expression of His Excellency's own high satisfaction at being empowered to impart to them the thanks so warmly accorded by the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, as also to repeat on his part the expressions of regret and of commendation offered by Government to Lieutenant C. H. Brownlow, Adjutant of the 1st Regiment, Sikh Local Infantry, and Lieutenant C. A. McDougall, Adjutant of the 9th Native Infantry,

who have been severely wounded. Sir William Gomm would also offer his congratulations to Colonel Cotton on the further opportunity thus afforded him for rendering important service on the Peshawar frontier, and his sense of the skill and soldierly promptitude with which he turned the opportunity to account."

(Sd.) F. TUCKER, *Colonel,*
Adjutant-General of Army.

"No. 29.

"*Fort William, 2nd October 1854.*

"HAVING laid before the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council your letter No. 972, dated 16th ultimo transmitting copy of one from the General-Officer Commanding the Peshawar Division and of the report annexed to it from Colonel Cotton, Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, of the operations of the force detached under his command against the towns of Shah Musa Khel, Sadin, and Dab on the left bank of the Kabul river, I am directed to state, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council entirely concurs in the opinion which His Excellency has recorded that the affair reflects the greatest credit on Colonel Cotton and all who were employed under him ; and that His Lordship in Council requests that His Excellency may be moved to convey the thanks of Government to Colonel Cotton, the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers under his command during the service.

"2. The Governor-General perceives that two officers, Lieutenant Brownlow, Adjutant of the 1st Sikh Corps, and Lieutenant McDougall, Adjutant, 9th Native Infantry, have been severely wounded.

"3. His Lordship in Council observes that while describing the conduct of all who were serving under him in very favorable terms, Colonel Cotton specially records that the gallantry of both of these young officers in holding the heights was most conspicuous, which conduct, involving them in suffering by their wounds, is very highly appreciated by his Lordship in Council."

(Sd.) R. BIRCH, *Colonel,*
Secretary to Government of India.

During the remainder of this year, the frontier remained in a more or less disturbed state, and the regiment was constantly out pursuing cattle-lifters and repelling marauders, but they had no serious encounter, and the only loss sustained was one man wounded.

In October Captain Arrow was appointed Second-in-command, but he never joined; and on the 12th November Lieutenant Brownlow was promoted to be Second-in-command of the regiment. On the 26th November, Ensign Graham, 11th Native Infantry, was appointed Adjutant, *vice* Ensign Davison removed to another appointment. On the 28th November the corps was first supplied with canteens, the price was nine annas and six pies each.

On the 2nd December Lieutenant Brownlow was granted leave on medical certificate on account of his wound, and on the 10th December, Lieutenant Irwine was appointed to act as Second-in-command in his stead.

1855.

ON the 22nd March Major Gordon was directed to detach a wing of the regiment to Kohat to garrison that station, while the troops composing its

garrison were absent on the second Mirranzai expedition. A wing composed of the "Grenadier" and No. 1, 2, 3, and 6 Companies, accordingly marched on that date under Lieutenant Irwine.

On the 1st May the name of this officer was struck off the roll of the corps, and Lieutenant W. F. Leicester having been appointed to officiate as Second-in-command in his stead, proceeded to Kohat, and assumed command of the wing.

On the 1st June this wing, released by the return of the troops from Mirranzai, returned to Shabkaddar, and furlough was at once granted to the regiment.

Towards the end of November Major Gordon received orders to hold the corps in readiness to return to Hazara on relief by the Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment. On the 1st December that regiment reached Shabkaddar, and on the following day, the 1st Sikhs commenced its march, reaching Siriband on the 13th December.

On arrival at Siriband the corps was placed under the orders of the Brigadier Commanding the Punjab Irregular Force, and its cattle establishment was reduced to the number ordered for Hazara, *viz.*, 100 mules.

1856.

On the 8th February Ensign Graham was removed to another appointment, and on the 9th April, Lieutenant G. I. Harcourt was appointed Adjutant, but he did not join until 20th October.

In June the price sanctioned for the purchase of mules was raised from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100.

When the Regiment was first raised, extraordinary powers had been vested in the Commanding Officer. He was permitted not only to reduce and discharge non-commissioned officers and men without trial, but

was further empowered to imprison them. These powers, largely exercised at first, had gradually fallen into abeyance, and for two or three years the legal machinery of courts-martial had almost invariably been put in motion to punish the graver kind of offences. As the regiment had now become an integral portion of the Punjab Irregular Force, it was thought expedient to formally rescind these magisterial and extra powers, and an order was received, annulling them in June of this year.

On the 5th September the following increase in the means of transport for sick and wounded was sanctioned : two fracture dandies, 18 common darri dandies, and ten pairs of camel kajawahs.

On the 9th September the Regiment, in common with the rest of the Punjab Irregular Force, received four mule boxes per company for the carriage of ammunition in hill warfare. Each of these boxes was fitted with three leather cartouches, containing 300 cartridges with their complement of caps, and the object was to enable a man to carry ammunition and re-supply the empty pouches of a company engaged in a place inaccessible for mules.

On the 2nd December Sub-Assistant Surgeon Renton left the regiment, and Assistant-Surgeon H. Thom, M.D., was appointed to the medical charge.

In the beginning of December orders were received for the march of the Regiment to Derah Ghazi Khan on relief by the 4th Sikh Infantry, and on the 12th December that corps reached Siriband and the two regiments exchanged cattle establishments, the 1st Sikhs, thus, once more getting 70 camels and 40 mules.

On the 14th December the regiment commenced its march and reached Khushalgurh on the 20th

December. Here it embarked in boats and dropped down the Indus.

1857.

ON the 3rd January the Regiment reached the ghât opposite Derah Ghazi Khan, and on the 4th marched up to cantonments and relieved the Surujmukhi Police Battalion.

The detachments furnished to garrison the outposts on the Derah Ghazi Khan and Asni frontiers amounted to eight native officers, 52 non-commissioned officers, and 341 sipahis.

On the 7th January Lieutenant Leicester left the Regiment, and on the 10th February, Lieutenant Brownlow, Second-in-command, rejoined from leave.

G. G. O. 105,
dated 19th
January 1857. On the 7th February it was ordered by Government letter, dated 19th January 1857, that the word "Local" should cease to be borne in the designation of the regiment. Its title henceforth should be "1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry."

During the spring of this year the Bozdars, who occupy the frontier on the north-west of Derah Ghazi Khan, had become so troublesome, that it was determined to send an expedition against them, and with this view, a force was collected at Towsa, opposite the mouth of the Sangarh Pass, under the command of Brigadier Chamberlain. The 1st Sikhs received orders to prepare and join this force, and, on the 2nd March, started from Derah Ghazi Khan, 455 bayonets strong, and reached Towsa on the 4th.

4th to 23rd
March 1857.
Bozdar
Expedition
(not in Govt.
Orders).

On the evening of the 6th the column marched for the Pass, the 1st Sikhs leading it, and furnishing the Grenadier and Light Companies under Lieutenant Brownlow as an advance guard. The

column reached the mouth of the Pass at daybreak, and advanced four miles up without meeting with any real opposition. Here it halted at a place named Didachi-ki-kachi. The next morning the force continued the march up the defile, and at 7. A M. reached a spot where the nullah bifurcates, a narrow defile named the Drug Nai running due west, while the larger nullah, retaining its original name of the Sangar Nullah, turns to the south. From this spot the enemy's position could be seen, holding both sides of the Sangar Nullah at a gorge called the "Khān Band."

The plan of attack was to turn the enemy's left flank by an advance up the Drug Nai, while his front was threatened on both sides of the Sangar Nullah. To the 1st Sikhs was assigned the task of threatening the left—the east side of the Sangar Nullah—but the enemy, soon discerning the real nature of the turning movement, did not attempt to offer any opposition on the east of the Sangar, so that the regiment had no fighting.

On the 8th March the Regiment marched back to the mouth of the Pass as an escort to the wounded, and returned the same evening to camp. It then accompanied the force, furnishing covering parties to the levies engaged in destroying the enemy's crops, &c., but not meeting with any opposition.

On the 23rd the force returned to Towsa, where it was broken up, and the Regiment marched southwards, reaching Derah Ghazi Khan on the 26th.

There were no casualties sustained by the corps during these operations.

On the 28th February an order had been received, directing that for the future there should be no European non-commissioned officers attached to

native regiments; but as the Regiment was under orders for service, Sergeants Cryan and Lantry were permitted to accompany the regiment on the Bozdar expedition, and were not struck off the rolls until the return of the corps to Derah Ghazi Khan.

During the month of April khaki-colored turbans, with a yellow band near the end, were substituted for the drab pattu caps.

In the beginning of this year Government determined to increase the strength of the British officers with native regiments by the addition of an officer to be styled "doing-duty officer," and on the 30th March Lieutenant R. S. B. Parlby was appointed to the corps in that capacity.

On the 5th April Assistant-Surgeon A. S. Poole was appointed to the medical charge of the Regiment, *vice* Assistant-Surgeon Thom, removed to another appointment.

In May the mutiny broke out, and the Punjab Government immediately issued orders to all Commandants of Infantry to add four companies to their regiments. The order to do this reached the 1st Sikhs on the 21st May, and was conveyed in letter No. 1A, dated 17th May 1857.

The companies were to consist of one subadar one jemadar, six havildars, six naiks, one bugler, and 80 sipahis, with two langaris, one pakhal, and one khalasi, and Major Gordon was told that 100 of the new men enlisted should be Pathans. He accordingly despatched recruiting parties to Amritsur, Jhelum, Kangra, and Kohat with orders to bring 200 Sikhs, 100 Pathans, 50 Panjabi Mahomedans and 50 Dogras. On the 17th June the native officers and non-commissioned officers for the four new companies were

selected and posted, and by the first week in August, the four extra companies were complete, and on the 12th of that month they marched for Multan to form the nucleus of the 11th Punjab Native Infantry [afterwards the 22nd (Punjab) Native Infantry.]

On the 20th June the regiment requested Major Gordon to submit to Government the following petition praying to be employed against the mutineers:—

“Petition from the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 1st Sikh Infantry.”

“SHEWETH,—That since the regiment was raised, up to the present day, wherever the Government has required our services, wherever it has ordered us, there have we gone ; and where it has not sent us, we have been disappointed.

“ We are under great obligations to the Government ; we are sensible of its invariable kindness, and grateful for it.

“ Since the Hindustanis have rebelled, we have longed to trample on the worthless scoundrels, but, as yet, though many regiments of the Punjab have been employed against them, we have received no orders. This grieves us much ; we are hurt in two ways : first, inasmuch as we lose an opportunity of fighting for the Government ; and, again, because we suffer in comparison with our more fortunate comrades who are engaged in its service.

“ After having waited for the order, and in despair of its coming, we venture anxiously to entreat the Government to employ us against those who have proved themselves unworthy of its salt, and give us the opportunity of proving our loyalty and courage.”

Signed by the native officers, non-commissioned officers,
and men of the 1st Sikh Infantry.

Major Gordon forwarded the petition at once, and, in his letter doing so, states :—

“ IN forwarding this petition it affords me much pleasure to be able to state that the measure is a purely spontaneous one on the part of the officers and men, no hint on the subject having been given either by myself or officers.”

To this petition the following reply was received on the 28th June :—

“ No. 771, dated June 18th, 1857.

“ I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter forwarding a petition from the officers and men of the regiment under your command, who desire to be employed against the mutineers now rebelling against their Government.

“ 2. In reply I am desired by the Chief Commissioner to state that Government fully appreciates their courage and loyalty, and will doubtless avail itself of the services of the regiment on a fitting opportunity.

“ 3. I am further to add that the petition will be forwarded to the Governor-General in Council, and the Chief Commissioner desires you to express his thanks for this mark of zeal and fidelity on the part of the native officers and men of the 1st Regiment Sikh Infantry.”

(Sd.) S. BLACK, *Lieut.,
Staff Officer, P. I. Force.*

On the 3rd July Major Gordon was directed to transfer to a battalion which was being raised at Lahore, three jemadars, five havildars, 15 naiks and 15 sipahis, each of them to get a step of rank on transfer.

On the 1st August Lieutenant Brownlow having been directed to proceed to Peshawar and raise a regiment there, was struck off the rolls of the corps.

On the 18th August Ensign R. J. Grant was appointed to the regiment as officiating Adjutant.

On the 22nd December the Regiment received orders to hold itself in readiness to march to Hindustan, and Major Gordon was directed to entertain 100 supernumerary recruits to either accompany the regiment on its march down, or to form a depôt at Lahore.

1858.

IN the beginning of January Major Gordon received definite orders for the head-quarters and one wing to march for Ferozepore as soon as it was relieved by the 2nd Beluch Battalion, the other wing to follow as soon as it had made over the various outposts which the regiment had been holding.

The 2nd Beluch Battalion arrived on the 10th January ; and the head-quarters and left wing, accompanied by Major Gordon and Lieutenant Parlby, marched on the 12th of that month.

It reached Multan on the 15th January, and, from that place, escorted eleven lakhs of treasure to Ferozepore which it reached on the 1st February.

On the 2nd a telegram was received directing it to push on to Delhi. Accordingly, on the 3rd, it continued its march, reaching Ludiana on the 7th February, and Umballa on the 11th, doing 145 miles in four days.

At Umballa the regiment was ordered to halt until the 18th February, and to form a depôt for its sick and recruits.

On the 18th February the march was continued towards Rurki, which place was reached on the 24th February.

G. O. C. C.,
dated 16th
April 1858,
page 847.

At Rurki, the regiment was halted, and was attached to the Rohilkand Field Force under General Jones, which was being assembled at that station.

On the 26th February Lieutenant Harcourt left the regiment ; and Captain Battye was appointed to officiate as Second-in-command.

The right wing rejoined head-quarters on the 28th March.

Rohilkand
Campaign.

On the 14th April the Regiment was attached to the Rurki Field Force* in the brigade under command of Colonel Coke, and marched into Rohilkand.

On the 18th it partook in the small skirmish at Najibabad.† On this date Captain J. C. Dickson joined as doing-duty officer.

On the 21st the force moved on to attack the town of Nagina.‡ The 1st Sikhs formed the advance guard. The enemy permitted the Regiment, which was in column of companies to approach within about 300 yards, and then opened fire. Major Gordon immediately deployed at the double and then charged ; the enemy made no stand ; and the town was taken with only one casualty, Havildar Bindha Singh severely wounded.§ (In Gazette; three casualties.)

* 17th April 1858 to 7th May 1858, G. O. C. C., dated 16th April 1858, page 847, (21st June 1858.) Rurki Field Force, Brigadier-General J. Jones, C. B., Commanding.

† 18th April 1858, Najibabad, G. G. O. No. 124, dated 5th May 1858, G. O. C. C., dated 18th May 1858, page 659.

‡ Nagina, G. G. O. 144 of 1858, page 696, G. O. C. C.; G. G. O. 164, dated 25th May 1858, in G. O. C. C., dated 3rd June 1858, pages 749 to 752, 21st April 1858.

§ 3 casualties,—wounded,—by above G. O., page 751.

From Nagina the force moved on, reaching Moradabad* on the 25th. From this place the headquarters and left wing were detached to Belari. They rejoined the column on the 5th May.

On the 5th the force moved on, reaching Bareilly† on the 6th. The task assigned to the regiment at the taking of Bareilly was to storm a large masonry bridge which was barricaded and the approaches to which were swept by artillery ; but the enemy did not await the attack and the bridge was carried without loss.

On the 12th Lieutenant Parlby was removed to another appointment, and left the regiment ; Lieutenant Grant was promoted to Adjutant in his stead. On the 13th May the Regiment marched for Pilibet and returned to Bareilly on the 19th.‡ On the 22nd it marched again, reaching Shahjehanpore on the same day, and, on the 24th and 25th, it marched to, and took part in the action§ of, Barnai, and capture, and destruction of, the Fort of Mahomdi,|| returning to Shahjehanpore on the 29th.¶ On the 2nd June it marched with the force under Brigadier Coke, reaching Budaon on the 6th June.** On the 9th Captain Dickson was removed from the Regiment.

* G. G. O. 144, dated 17th May 1858, G. O. C. C., dated 27th May 1858, page 696, Moradabad.

† Bareilly, G. G. O. 172, dated 20th May 1858, G. O. C. C., dated 5th June 1858, pages 761, 763, 5th and 6th May 1858. Compare G. G. O. 146 of 1858, page 700, G. O. C. C. of 1858. See pages 700, 701.

‡ Shahjehanpore Field Force under Brigadier-General J. Jones, 7th May 1858, to 4th June 1858.

§ Action of Barnai, 24th May 1858, G. G. O. 218 of 1858, page 908 of G. O. C. C. of 1858.

|| Mahomdi, 25th May 1858, G. G. O. 178, dated 1st June 1858, in G. O. C. C., dated 9th June 1858, pages 796—798, also G. O. 218, dated 16th June 1858, pages 908-909 of G. O. C. C. of 1858.

¶ G. G. O. 250, dated 3rd July 1858 in G. O. C. C., dated 22nd July 1858, pages 1025 and 1026.

** For Rohilkand Campaign Final Order by Brigadier-General Jones, dated 4th June 1858, G. O., 258 of 1858, in G. O. C. C., dated 26th July 1858, page 1055.

At Budaon the Regiment halted until the 3rd August, and, on that day, marched for Cawnpore, arriving there on the 22nd. On the 26th it proceeded by rail to Allahabad, and was there attached to a force under Brigadier Pinkney. On the 29th this force crossed the Ganges into Oudh at Saraon. The regiment was obliged to wait here for its carriage which marched down from Cawnpore, but it followed Brigadier Pinkney's force to Partabgarh on the 3rd September. Here it was halted for the purpose of watching the Bala Ghât on the Ganges until the 8th November.

On the 31st August Lieutenant C. D. P. Nott, appointed doing-duty officer, joined the head-quarters; and, on the 1st November, Ensign S. Beckett was also appointed doing-duty officer.

Oudh Campaign.

On the 9th October Brigadier Pinkney commanding the "Saraon Field Force" inspected the regiment and expressed his "entire satisfaction at the general discipline and steadiness displayed." On the 1st November at Camp Bellah, the Regiment paraded in brigade to hear the proclamation of the assumption of the Government of India by Her Majesty the Queen.

On the 8th November the corps was attached to the force under the immediate command of Lord Clyde, the Commander-in-Chief, and marched to, and assisted in the capture of,* Amethi and Shankarpur.

On the 16th it was detached† with a column under Colonel Taylor, 79th Highlanders, which joined

* Amethi, 10th November 1858, Shankarpore, 15th and 16th November 1858, G. O. C. C., 570a, dated 9th December, 1858, pages 1757-58—Lord Clyde's first recapitulation.

† Gazette Extraordinary, No. 654, dated 19th January 1859, G. G. O. of 1859, page 63—Lord Clyde's second recapitulation.

a force under Sir Hope Grant on the banks of the Gogra, opposite Faizabad, on the 22nd November. The enemy had here, on left bank, lines, in front of the bridge* made by our engineers, and had fortified so strongly as to make a front attack impracticable. It was, therefore, determined to send a regiment across the river, higher up, in boats with a view of attacking the enemy's works in flank, while the rest of the Infantry crossed the bridge-of-boats. The 1st Sikhs were selected for this operation, and, at half past one in the morning, on 25th November 1858, embarked in a number of small and very crank boats, and, moving in perfect silence, succeeded in gaining the enemy's bank undiscovered. They were then moved up the bank to within about 200 paces of the enemy's position, and made to lie down. As soon as the first glimmer of dawn appeared, the men were ordered to shout at the top of their voices, and to charge. The surprise was most complete, the enemy abandoned their position and fled panic-stricken; and the Regiment captured the part of the enemy's lines opposite them without sustaining a single casualty.

On the 3rd December the Regiment was still attached to Sir Hope Grant's force, and, on the 6th, had a skirmish with the rebels, in which one sipahi, Musah Khan,† was wounded at the village of Machligaon ;‡ the fort of Ban Kassia being occupied

Passage of
Gogra, Faiza-
bad, 25th
November
1858.

N. B.—We
had a battery
across the
bridge oppo-
site enemy's
works—

A. G. Ross,
Major,
present at
passage,
25th Novem-
ber 1858.

* Compare page 64 of G. G. O. of 1859, Gazette Extraordinary 654, dated 19th January 1859.

† Also one havildar in the *Gazette*, page 40 of 1859.

‡ 6th December 1858, Machligaon and Fort Ban Kassia, G. G. O., 625 of 6th January 1859, page 39.

Note.—The General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief conveying the thanks of the Queen to the Army and summing up general operations to the close of the hot weather campaigns of 1858, see G. O. C. C., dated 20th May 1858, page 6637, G. O. C. C., dated 9th June 1858, page 781.

on 7th. It then marched *viâ* Balrampur to the Pipra bank of the Bhinga Ghât on the Rapti which it reached on the 27th December.

1859.

ON the 10th January Captain H. D. Battye was transferred to another appointment; and Lieutenant Grant was promoted to officiate as Second-in-command.

Jerwah, 31st
March 1859.
G. G. O. 576,
dated 6th
April 1859.
Compare also
G. G. O. 724,
dated 19th
May 1859,
para. 8, page
295.

On the 2nd March the Regiment was detached with a column under Brigadier Horsford, and marched to Tulsipur, where it arrived on 6th March. On the 30th March the Regiment was detached to watch the Jerwah Pass, which leads through a chain of hills from Oudh to Nipal, and on the 31st, fought an action with the rebels, the details of which are well given in the following orders and letters:—

“G. G. O. No. 576, dated 26th April 1859, page 247.

“His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 75 of the 7th April, submitting a report of the particulars of an action in which a detachment of troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Commanding 1st Sikh Infantry, were engaged with a vastly superior body of rebels in the neighbourhood of Tulsipur.

“His Excellency in Council notifies his entire approval of the services rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, and by those under his command on this occasion; and participates in the regret expressed by the Right Hon’ble the Commander-in-Chief at the death of Lieutenant Grant and of the other gallant soldiers who fell in this action.”

"No. 75, from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

"I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, a letter, dated the 1st instant, from Brigadier A. H. Horsford, C.B., Commanding troops Trans-Gogra, detailing the particulars of an action in which a detachment of troops under Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gordon, Commanding 1st Sikh Infantry, were seriously engaged with a vastly superior body of the rebels in the neighbourhood of Tulsipur.

"2. Lord Clyde very highly appreciates the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon and those under his command on this occasion; and His Lordship considers that a very important service has been rendered by the troops.

"3. I am to express the regret of Lord Clyde at the death of a promising officer, Lieutenant R. J. Grant, and of the other gallant soldiers who fell in this action.

"4. The Commander-in-Chief would earnestly recommend the reward of the native soldiers mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon in paragraph eight of his letter, and in the manner suggested."

(Sd.) H. B. NORMAN, *Major,*
Dy. A.-G. of the Army.

"No. 194, from Brigadier Horsford, dated 1st April 1859.

"I HAVE the honour to report; for the information of Major-General Sir Hope Grant, K. C. B., Commanding in Oudh, that on the evening of the 30th March 1859, I learned that certain bodies of the rebels, having evaded the post at Dhakkarri, had

crossed into the Oudh district, and intended to pass, from east to west of it, under the hills which divide the British from the Nipalese territory.

"Tulsipur, I felt, should not be abandoned ; but, to watch the forest under the hills I detached a force, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, 1st Sikh Infantry, whose report I enclose.

"The arduous duty which this officer found himself unexpectedly called upon to perform, was most ably carried out, and I trust the Major-General Commanding may deem his name worthy of being brought to the notice of His Excellency Lord Clyde.

"On the receipt of a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon of the strength of the approaching enemy, I instantly hastened to his support, taking with me one wing 1st Regiment Hodson's Horse—the remaining wing escorting four guns, G. Field Battery, having 20 men of the 53rd Regiment on the limbers, followed with all possible speed. A wing of the 53rd Regiment was also put in movement as a reserve.

"The sudden appearance on the field of the leading portion of this force was at once felt, the enemy hesitated, and a general advance turned their hesitation into a rapid retreat, pursued by the cavalry, until they found refuge in the dense forest, and I learn that they did not halt until they had reached the Arrah Nuddee on the Nipal frontier, east of this.

"One hundred and fifty dead, all sepoys, armed with muskets, were counted on the field, and four elephants were captured.

"The wounded and prisoners, and 120 cavalry, who subsequently surrendered, report the enemy's numbers to have been 13,000 Telingahs and 700 Sowars.

"Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men of the 1st Sikh Infantry, who, with great gallantry, maintained a most unequal fight until the arrival of the relieving force. I fully sympathise with the corps in the loss it has sustained in Lieutenant Grant, a young officer, whose forward conduct was remarkable.

"I would bring to the Major-General's notice the officers named in Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon's report." (Here follow thanks to his staff.)

"From Lieut.-Col. Gordon, Jerwah, 1st April 1859.

"PURSUANT to Brigade orders of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you, for the information of Brigadier Horseford, C.B., that I encamped yesterday morning at Jerwah with a detachment, as per margin, in such a position as to enable me to watch that Pass, and to prevent the rebels slipping westwards unobserved.

1st Sikh Infantry.
 5 European officers.
 15 Native officers.
 95 Non-Commissioned officers.
 662 Privates.
Hodson's Horse.
 1 Naib Ressaldar.
 4 Duffadars.
 25 Sowars.

"2. About 9 A.M. I received information that the rebels were within a mile of my camp. I immediately got my detachment under arms and proceeded to meet the enemy, which I did about one thousand yards or so from my camp, and here I encountered a very severe opposition from them, but succeeded in driving their force beyond a line of hillocks flanked on the left by a dense jungle swarming with the enemy, and on the right by broken ground and scrubby jungle.

"I took possession of this position as far as my means would allow, and held it, although hard pressed, from several determined attacks of the enemy.

"I kept possession of this position for about three and a half hours, when a check appeared to have taken place among the rebels in my right rear (in which direction I had been totally out-flanked). This check was occasioned by the arrival of Brigadier Horsford, leading an advance of Hodson's Horse. Seeing this, I immediately ordered my detachment to advance on the flank of the retreating enemy.

"3. I cannot say with accuracy the number of rebels disposed of; but from the numerous dead bodies lying about, I should conceive that their loss must have been severe.

"4. I regret to say that the number of casualties in my detachment is large, but this event could not be avoided on account of the numerical disparity of my force and that of the enemy, which is said, by spies and prisoners taken, to have amounted to between seven and eight thousand men.

"5. I have to deplore the loss of my officiating Second-in-command, Lieutenant R. J. Grant, a most promising officer, who gallantly fell at the head of his men. My best thanks are due to Lieutenant C. D. P. Nott, Officiating Adjutant, who gave me every assistance and satisfaction. I have to regret the dangerous wounds received by Lieutenant S. Beckett, doing-duty, who, with Lieutenant R. J. Grant, I cannot praise too highly.

"6. It affords me the greatest pleasure to bring to the notice of the Brigadier, Assistant Surgeon C. A. Poole's conduct on this occasion. His attention to the numerous wounded, although exposed to a heavy fire, were beyond all praise, he was also useful to me in carrying orders from one position to another in the early part of the day.

"7. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of

the detachment which accompanied me, and which, under very trying circumstances, behaved most admirably and displayed a courage most creditable to it.

"I would, amongst the natives engaged, more particularly bring to the notice of the Brigadier for recommendation to, and advancement in, the order of merit, the following commissioned and non-commissioned officers :—

"Jemadar Hadayutoollah, Light Company, 1st Sikhs.

"Havildar Mosuddee Khan, No. 1 Company, 1st Sikhs.

Duffadar Chungun, Hodson's Horse.

"Nominal roll of killed and wounded is annexed :—

KILLED.

Lieutenant R. J. Grant.

Havildars—Nund Singh and Sunker Singh.

Sepoys Urcher Singh, Bassa Singh, Kaleh Singh, and Dooni Chund.

Pakhali—Wuzerra.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant S. Beckett. — Wound of abdomen and wrist both, gunshot.

Subadar Baboot Singh, sabre cut of hand.

Jemadar Hedayutoolah, sabre cut of hand.

Havildar Goorduth Singh, gunshot wound of thigh.

Havildar Bhan Sing, gunshot wound of abdomen.

Havildar Sooba Singh, gunshot wound of foot.

Havildar Issurree Singh, contused wound of thigh.

Havildar Koorman, sabre cut of shoulder.

Sepoy Jawallah Singh, ankle shattered from gunshot wound, sabre cut of face.

Sepoy Noor Khan, gunshot wound of thigh.

Sepoy Deen Mahomed, gunshot wound of wrist.

Sepoy Ameer Chand, severe sabre cut of shoulder.

Sepoy Ahmed Ali, gunshot wound of arm.

Sepoy Bhugwan Singh, gunshot wound of abdomen.

Sepoy Alah Singh, gunshot wound of back.

Sepoy Nujab Singh, contused wound of thigh.
 Sepoy Joymull Singh, gunshot wound of face.
 Sepoy Keera Singh, gunshot wound of arm.
 Sepoy Jeewan Singh, contused wound of ankle.
 Sepoy Soochat Singh, contused wound of head.
 Sepoy Jorawar, gunshot wound of back.
 Sepoy Kamma (2nd), contused wound of thigh.
 Sepoy Bhagat Singh, contused wound of arm.
 Sepoy Utter Singh, gunshot wound.
 Sepoy Hookum Singh, gunshot wound of left arm.
 Sepoy Khoz Bux, sabre cut of right hand.
 Sepoy Khosyn, gunshot wound of back.
 Sepoy Dhuna Singh, gunshot wound of thigh.
 Sepoy Boodh Singh, gunshot wound of right foot.
 Sepoy Nawab Khan, gunshot wound.
 Sepoy Meena Khan, gunshot wound of right leg.
 Sepoy Ahmed Khan, gunshot wound of face.
 Sepoy Barter Singh, contused wound.
 Sepoy Hurri Singh, gunshot wound of foot.
 Bugler Heera Singh, gunshot wound of left arm.
 Pakhali Kulloo, gunshot wound of abdomen.
 Langre Sawakke, contused wound of head.
 Total, 8 killed—37 wounded."

On the 4th April Lieutenant England and Ensign Unwin, appointed to do duty, joined.

The regiment remained at Jerwah till the 5th April when it was ordered to clear the jungles* of the Sonar Valley. They marched about this valley having a few slight skirmishes but sustaining no loss.†

G. G. O. 336,
 dated 15th
 March 1859,
 four Orders
 of Merit.

On 11th April Subadar Babut Sing and Havildar Binda Singh were admitted to the third class order of merit, and on the 17th May, Jemadar Haidayutullah and Havildar Mosuddee, were also admitted to the same order. (G. G. O. 577, dated 26th April 1859.)

* Balapur, 3rd to 5th May 1859. G. G. O. 834 of June 1859.

† One man bayonet wound, slight.

On 13th May Captain M. R. Somerville, who had been appointed Second-in-command, joined.

On 21st May the Regiment returned with a column under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to the Bhinga Ghât, and on the 1st June it marched *viâ* Balrampur for Gonda. It reached Gonda on 26th June and went into hot weather quarters. At Gonda, it came under Brigadier Holdich, c. b. On the 7th July, six months' furlough was granted to about 120 men.

For Lord Clyde's 3rd and final recapitulation of the Oudh Campaign, see G. G. O., 724, dated 19th May 1859, page 295.

On the 23rd July Assistant-Surgeon H. Potter was appointed to the Regiment, *vice* Assistant-Surgeon Poole transferred to another appointment.

On the 22nd July Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon reported that, of the 40 mules and 70 camels with which he had left Derah Ghazi Khan, two mules and 32 camels had died. He proved nevertheless that Government had saved Rs. 2,000 by having regimental carriage.

In the month of August orders were received, letter No. 5637, dated 4th August 1859, to reduce the Regiment to 600 privates, *i. e.*, 60 per company, the original proportion of non-commissioned officers to be retained.

While at Gonda the Regiment for the first time received drab cloth tunics and pantaloons.

By the autumn the Regiment had filled up its vacancies both in men and cattle, and in September, it received orders to hold itself in readiness to form a part of the Viceroy's escort. On receipt of this order Brigadier Holdich inspected the Regiment and expressed himself much pleased with the steadiness of the men under arms and its excellent conduct as long as it had been under his command.

On the 24th September the corps, on relief by the 18th Punjab Native Infantry, marched and joined

the Viceroy's camp at Cawnpore on the 7th October. On arrival here Lieutenant England was removed from the Regiment.

The corps halted at Cawnpore till 17th October, and then accompanied the camp to Lucknow.

On the 28th it was inspected by the Viceroy, Lord Canning, and on the 29th started back towards Cawnpore, and from here, on the 2nd November, it began its march up-country with the escort.

The duty on this occasion was so heavy that three-quarters of the men were on duty every night.

Continuing its march, the Regiment reached Agra, 26th November; Meerut, 20th December; and Delhi, on 29th December.

In G. G. O. 1277, dated 9th September 1859, the Government issued a recapitulatory order concerning the Bengal Army during the mutiny. In paragraph 15, among other corps of the Punjab Irregular Force, the 1st Sikh Infantry is mentioned as having "served with great distinction on the North-West Provinces and Oudh (Rohilkand, Oudh, and Gorakhpur)."

Lieutenant
Colonel
Gordon's
order on
Jerwah.

The following is Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon's order on Jerwah, published in R. O. 159, dated 31st March 1859:—

"THE Commanding Officer congratulates the Regiment on having had a glorious day, and one which will ever be remembered in the corps with pride.

"2. The Commanding Officer has often been in action with the Regiment, but never before when opposed by so overwhelming a force, which was repelled only by the untiring steadiness and unflinching courage of the native officers and men.

"3. It is with much regret that Colonel Gordon has to record the death of Lieutenant R. J. Grant,

officiating Second-in-command, an officer of great promise and one who took a lively interest in the welfare of the Regiment, and whose loss Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon deeply feels as a personal friend; and also that the severe wounds received by Lieutenant Beckett incapacitate him from the performance of his active duties for some time.

“4. The Commanding Officer also regrets the loss of so many good men who have fallen fighting bravely, and whose names are now recorded.

“5. Under so heavy and persevering a fire from an enemy so numerically superior, many men, as a consequence, were wounded, with whom the Commanding Officer sympathises, and who, he trusts, will soon recover from their injuries.

“6. Thanks to Lieutenant Nott, Lieutenant Beckett, and Assistant-Surgeon Poole.

1860.

On the 4th January, while at Delhi, volunteers were called for a then impending campaign in China; and one subadar, two jemadars, nine havildars, nine naiks, five buglers, and 158 sipahis volunteered—their services, however, were not required.

On the 5th January the escort resumed its march, reaching Umballa on the 16th, and Lahore on the 11th February. At Umballa Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon proceeded on medical certificate to England, and Captain Somerville was appointed to officiate as Commandant. (R. O. 633, dated Camp Bara, 24th January 1860.)

Regimental Order No. 631, dated Camp Ughana, 23rd January 1860, gives Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon's farewell order to the Regiment.

“Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon cannot part with the 1st Regiment, Sikh Infantry, without expressing

his deep regret at so doing. He has now been associated with the Regiment for upwards of ten years, and during that period he has no hesitation in saying that its conduct has always been unexceptionable; and he trusts that the corps will continue to evince that discipline, both in quarters and in the field, which has been the admiration of every officer under whom it has hitherto served. To the European officers and all ranks of the corps I bid farewell, and wish them all manner of success."

On the 27th February the Regiment received orders to march for Bannu, and was struck off duty with the Viceroy's escort. His Excellency parted with the Regiment with the following remarks:—

"For five months your Regiment has marched with the Governor-General's escort, and it is now about to leave it, and His Excellency desires me to take this opportunity of expressing to you, and of requesting you to convey to your officers, native officers, and men, His Excellency's entire approbation of the manner in which the duties which devolved upon you have been executed."

On 1st March furlough for eight months was granted to one-third of the men.

Proceeding *viâ* Shahpur, the corps reached Bannú on the 25th March, and was at once warned to hold itself in readiness to proceed with an expedition against the Mahsud Waziris.

On 1st April Captain J. P. W. Campbell * appointed to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Somerville, transferred to 5th Punjab Infantry, joined head-quarters.

On the 7th April Lieutenant Jenkins † joined as

* P. G. O. 127, dated 23rd March 1860. G. G. O. 178, dated 3rd April 1860.
† Appointed in the same General Order with Captain Campbell.

Second-in-command. On the same day the order directing the corps to hold itself in readiness was countermanded ; but two of its officers, Lieutenant Jenkins and Unwin, were permitted to join the expedition as volunteers.

On the 21st April intelligence was received of the death, in March 1860, of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gordon ; and Captain J. P. W. Campbell was appointed Commandant in his stead from 3rd April 1860, R. O. 697, dated 21st April 1860.

On the 31st July a color havildar to each company, on Rs. 2 per mensem staff pay, was granted to the Regiment, also an Assistant Bugle-Major, on a staff of Rs. 5 per mensem.

On the 2nd November a party of 200 men were detailed to escort the Topographical Survey south of Bannu under Lieutenant Nott.

On the 10th November orders were received to reduce the hospital transport establishment to eight dhoolies and 48 kahars.

On the 5th December the Regiment was inspected by Sir Robert Montgomery, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

1861.

On the 3rd January the Regiment received six months' donation batta for its services during the Mutiny.

On the 25th February Assistant-Surgeon J. R. Johnson was appointed to the medical charge, *vice* Assistant-Surgeon Potter, transferred to another regiment.

On the 27th March the corps was inspected by Brigadier-General Chamberlain, who expressed himself well satisfied with the Regiment.

On the 1st June a Brigade Order, No. 193 $\frac{1}{2}$, dated the 23rd May, was received, directing that, in conformity with G. G. O. No. 400, dated the 3rd May 1861, the Regiment should be at once reduced to eight companies of strength as follows :—

1 Subadar.	1 Jemadar.	5 Havildars.
5 Naiks.	2 Buglers.	75 Sipahis.

making a total for the Regiment of 712 of all ranks. The non-effective staff to consist of one Subadar-Major (instead of a Native Adjutant), one drill havildar, one drill naik, eight color havildars, eight pay havildars, one Bugle-Major, and one Assistant Bugle-Major.

It was ordered that Nos. 7 and 8 Companies were to be the ones to be broken up, and the supernumeraries were allowed to take their discharge with gratuity.

Subadar Mir Asghar Ali was appointed the first Subadar-Major.

On 18th June Lieutenant H. C. P. Rice joined as officiating Second-in-command.

On 1st July Lieutenant S. Beckett was transferred to another regiment, and was struck off.

On the 16th September Lieutenant Unwin's services were made over to the Commander-in-Chief, and his name was removed from the rolls of the Regiment.

During the summer sanction was obtained, and arrangements made for the establishment of a band ; the 4th Native Infantry was just about to be disbanded, and the Regiment was enabled to obtain the instruments and 18 men of that Regiment ; three were transfers, and the remainder re-entertainments. On the 25th October the men arrived, and were duly enrolled.

On the 19th December Lieutenant A. G. Ross, appointed 22nd November 1861, officiating Adjutant,

vice Lieutenant S. Browne, transferred to another corps, joined.

During the autumn a second company received the two-grooved Brunswick rifle ; No. 2 Company was the one selected.

The Jani Khel Waziris, a section of the Ahmadzai Waziris, inhabiting the southern portion of the Bannu frontier, had been giving a little trouble this year, so it was determined to build a strong post at the village of Jani Khel. One hundred men of the Regiment were sent out under Lieutenant Rice as a covering party, and remained out for a month.

On the reduction of the Regiment, the cattle establishment was reduced from 70 to 55 camels.

1862.

THE class constitution of the Regiment was fixed by Brigade Circular Memorandum No. 50, dated 24th January 1862. It was as follows :—

4 Sikh Companies.	| 1 Trans-Indus Mahomedans.
1½ Punjabi Mahomedans.	| 1 Hindustani.
	½ Dogras.

The companies mixed. The Malwah Sikhs not to exceed half the complement of that class, and in the same way the Transborder Pathans not to be more than half of their complement.

At the same time the position of the corps, as regards its seniority, was fixed as immediately below the Guide Corps, which was placed just below the 3rd Gurkhas and the 15th Native Infantry.

In the beginning of February Sir Hugh Rose, the Commander-in-Chief, inspected the corps, and, in a speech after the parade, expressed his high opinion of the Regiment.

It was again inspected under the orders of Brigadier-General Chamberlain by Colonel Green, and was highly commended for its steadiness and general efficiency.

On the 19th April cholera broke out at Bannu, and attacked the Regiment. It was moved into camp on the 25th April, and returned to cantonments on 22nd May. There were 31 cases of cholera, of which 16 were fatal. The deaths included one jemadar,* two naiks, nine sipahis, and four camp-followers.

On the 5th August the number of lascars were reduced from five to four.

On the 7th November the Regiment marched in course of relief for Derah Ghazi Khan. It reached that station on the 23rd November, and relieved the 3rd Punjab Infantry.

1863.

On the 10th February Lieutenant L. C. deL. Daniell joined the Regiment as "paid Doing-duty Officer."

On the 17th February the corps marched to the Vidor Pass, about 25 miles west of Derah Ghazi Khan, for exercise on the hill side, and returned to cantonments, 7th March.

Compare G.
G. O. 771
dated 12th
August 1868.

On the 15th March the Regiment received the Indian Mutiny Medal (G. G. O. 363, dated 18th August 1858, in G. O. C. C. of 1858, page 1230 also 544 of 1858 and 733 of 1859, page 1736).

On the 18th March the corps was inspected by Brigadier-General Chamberlain.

On the 30th March, a new pair of colors were received, and permission was granted for the retention by the corps of the old colors.

* Hadayutoollah, 3rd class Order of Merit.

On the 31st March, Major J. P. W. Campbell having been appointed to officiate as Commandant of the 5th Gurkhas made over the command of the 1st Sikhs to Captain J. Quin, who was appointed to officiate as Commandant during Major Campbell's absence.

On the 29th April, Lieutenant Ross became substantive Adjutant of the corps.

During the summer mules were bought to substitute the ponies formerly used by pakhalis, and a chanda was established for keeping up the animals. Government gave each pakhali a mule to start with. The price to be given for these mules was fixed at Rs. 80.

The complement and emoluments of the British officers to be attached to these regiments was altered by G. O. G. G. No. 161A, dated the 29th October 1863, with effect from the 1st September 1863, and were for the future, to stand as follow :—

	Staff Pay.
One Commandant ...	Rs. 600 0 0
One Second-in-command and Wing Officer ...	... „ 270 0 0
One Wing Officer ...	... „ 230 0 0
One Adjutant... ..	... „ 200 0 0
One Quartermaster ...	... „ 150 0 0
One Doing-duty Officer...	... „ 100 0 0

The Wing Officers each to draw Rs. 80 per mensem for repairs of arms and accoutrements, and the Adjutant Rs. 50 for office allowance. The Quartermaster's extra allowances were not changed.

1864.

On the 3rd February the Regiment marched towards the Sakki Sarwar Pass, about 30 miles south-west of Derah Ghazi Khan, for exercise on the hill side, and returned to cantonments on the 20th of that month.

On the 6th March, the appointments of the British officers under the new organisation were made :—

Major J. P. W. Campbell to be Commandant.

Captain F. H. Jenkins to be Second-in-command, but to continue to act as Second-in-command and Wing Officer, Corps of Guides.

Lieutenant H. C. P. Rice to be Wing Officer, and to continue to officiate as Second-in-command.

Lieutenant A. G. Ross to be Adjutant.

Lieutenant L. C. deL. Daniell to be Doing-duty Officer.

On the 10th March, the corps was inspected by Brigadier-General A. T. Wilde, c. B., who remarked very favorably on the discipline and appearance of the men.

On the 18th April Captain Quin returned to officiate as Commandant of his own Regiment, the 6th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant Rice was appointed to officiate as Commandant.

By G. O. G. G. Nos. 279 and 280 of 1864, good conduct pay was first granted to the sepoy. Six years' good service entitled a sepoy to one rupee of good-conduct pay, and ten years' good service to two rupees per mensem.

The native officers were by this order also divided into classes. The advancement from one class to another to be entirely by merit. The pay, including batta, of the several classes to be as follows :—

	Rs.
Two Subadars of the 1st class, each ...	100
Two ditto 2nd " "	80
Four ditto 3rd " "	67
Four Jemadars of the 1st " "	35
Four ditto 2nd " "	30

By G. O. G. G. No. 722 of 1864, the pension rules in force in the regular army were made applicable to the Punjab Irregular Force.

Men unfit for the service to be invalided after 15 years' service, instead of 20 years as heretofore.

On the 9th June Lieutenant Daniell was appointed Quartermaster.

On the 18th June Captain F. T. Bainbridge joined as officiating Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Ross, officiating as Second-in-command.

During the greater part of this year the Regiment was under canvass, while new lines were being built, the old ones having been thrown down to clear the site. The erection of these lines was largely carried out under regimental superintendence.

On the 2nd December the remaining six companies received Brunswick rifles, which thus became the armament of the whole Regiment.

On the 6th December Major Campbell returned and re-assumed the command, and on the 13th Captain Bainbridge was transferred to another appointment.

On the 26th December Brigadier-General Wilde again inspected the Regiment and expressed his approval.

1865.

On the 24th January the corps proceeded to the Vidor Pass for exercise on the hill side, and returned to cantonments on the 9th February.

On the 21st February Captain F. H. Jenkins was transferred to the Guides, and the following appointments were made in consequence :—

Lieutenant H. C. P. Rice, to be Second-in-command and Wing Officer.

Lieutenant A. G. Ross to be Wing Officer.

During the spring some of the regiments under the Commander-in-Chief were moved away from the Punjab for the purpose of being employed in an expedition which was being organised against Bhutan, and to supply their places it was ordered that two of the regiments of the Frontier Force should be temporarily moved across the Indus. The regiments selected were the 4th Sikhs, to proceed from Kohat to Peshawar, and the 1st Sikhs from Derah Ghazi Khan to Multan.

In consequence of this, the Regiment marched on the 4th March, and reached Multan on the 8th.

On the 25th March the Regiment was inspected by General Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, and on the 21st April by General Haly, C.B., Commanding the division.

On the 3rd May Assistant-Surgeon A. P. Holmes assumed medical charge *vice* Assistant - Surgeon Johnson, transferred to the 5th Gurkhas.

On the 31st May by G. G. O. No. 550, the "pay proper" of non-commissioned officers was raised as follows : havildars from Rs. 9 to Rs. 11, naiks from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9.

On 30th June Major Campbell was granted five months' general leave, and Lieutenant Rice was appointed to officiate as Commandant.

On the 11th August Lieutenant C. C. Brownlow joined as Adjutant.

On the 15th August the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Mulcaster.

In the ordinary triennial relief of the regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, which was published in August, it was directed that the 4th Sikhs should go to Derah Ghazi Khan, and the 1st Sikhs to Kohat, and, as both these regiments were being employed off

the frontier, it was ordered that they should relieve each other by wings. In conformity with this order, the head-quarters and right wing of the Regiment marched from Multan on the 12th October, and pursuing the route of Jhang, Shahpur, Jhelam, reached Peshawar on 25th November.

A Second Doing-duty Officer was added at this time to the authorised establishment of British officers. (G. G. O. No. 84, dated 8th September 1865.)

On the 30th November Major Campbell resumed command of the Regiment.

The price to be paid for camels was this year raised from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100, and for mules from Rs. 100 to Rs. 130.

1866.

DURING the latter end of the past year the Utman Khels, inhabiting the Landkhwār Valley, about 50 to 60 miles north-east of Peshawar, had been giving trouble, and it was determined to send out a force against them. On the 14th January the head-quarters and right wing were attached to a force under Brigadier-General Dunsford, and marched out *viâ* Naoshara and Hoti Murdan to the Landkhwar Valley. No resistance was offered, and the offending villages were removed.

The Regiment returned to Peshawar on the 29th January.

On the 15th January the left wing marched from Multan by the same route as that pursued by the head-quarters, and reached Peshawar on the 2nd March.

On the 18th April Lieutenant Ross was appointed to officiate as Second-in-command, *vice* Captain Rice, proceeding on furlough.

The Bhutan Expedition having been concluded, and the troops employed having returned to their various stations, the necessity for keeping the Punjab Frontier Force regiments off the frontier no longer existed, and the 1st Sikhs was ordered to proceed to its own station of Kohat.

The march commenced on the 16th May and pursuing the Attok-Chui-Khushalgarh route, the corps reached Kohat on 28th May.

On 1st June Captain J. J. Boswell joined as officiating Wing Officer, and on the 27th Captain L. Smith joined as Second Doing-duty Officer.

Prior to the 1st August of this year men proceeding on furlough lost their cantonment batta, but on this date this order was done away with.

By G. G. O., 195, dated 17th September 1866, the designation "Doing-duty Officer," was changed to that of "Wing Subaltern" the ordinals, 1st and 2nd, being still retained.

On the 18th December Captain Rice rejoined from furlough.

During this autumn *choghas* were substituted for the blanket greatcoat hitherto in use.

1867.

On the 21st February Captain Boswell was transferred to the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

On the 2nd March, the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier General A. T. Wilde, C.B.

On 10th March, Captain L. Smith left the Regiment and the Punjab Frontier Force.

During the spring of this year sanction was obtained to change the summer trowsers into knickerbockers, and these were invariably worn in summer, with drill coats, and in winter, with the cloth tunics.

There was a good deal of cholera about the Punjab during May and June, and on the 21st July it broke out at Kohat.

The Regiment did not suffer much, but it was considered expedient to move it away from cantonments, and on the 12th August it marched to Dhoda. Here the strictest possible quarantine was established, and, though the disease raged within half a mile of camp, the Regiment did not get a single case. On the 10th September the corps went to Siāb and on the 20th September returned to cantonments.

The number of cases attacked was one naik, seven sepoy, and seven camp-followers, and, of these, two sepoy and six camp-followers died.

On 25th October Captain C. Conway-Gordon joined as 1st Wing Subaltern.

Consequent on the demand for men for the campaign in Abyssinia the strength of regiments was increased, and Brigade Standing Order No. 44, dated 21st October 1867, directed an increase of ten men per company or a total increase from 600 to 680 privates.

On the 16th December the Regiment was moved out to take part in a Camp of Exercise at Gumbat, 15 miles east of Kohat ; here it was exercised in hill-side work over the hill of Gorgalot as well as in the ordinary inspection parades, and returned to cantonments on 24th December.

During the autumn of this year, Lieutenant Ross was employed in organising a mule train for Abyssinia ; he was helped by Jemadar Jamaldin. For this service the jemadar received a khillat of Rs. 50. (Punjab Government, Military Department No. 2710, dated 14th November 1867, to Brigadier-General commanding Punjab Frontier Force.)

1868.

DURING the spring of this year the Bazotis, the Daolatzai section of the Orakzais and inhabiting the hills to the north-west of Kohat, began giving trouble and threatened the garrison of the post of Mahammadzai, a small outwork about three miles to the north-west of Kohat.

It was arranged that the three Infantry regiments should garrison this post in turn a week at a time, and that, in the event of attack, the immediate support should consist of the regiment furnishing the garrison, and the reserve of the regiment next for duty.

On the 11th of March, the 3rd Punjab Infantry were furnishing the garrison, and had a sharp skirmish with the enemy. The 6th Punjab Infantry also moved out, and the two regiments attacked an impregnable position and failed to take it. On this the 1st Sikhs were ordered out, but arrived in time only to cover the retreat which was quite unmolested.

On the 8th April the Regiment was inspected by Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B.

On the 22nd May it was ordered, that, the Abyssinian Campaign being concluded, the strength of the sepoy should again be reduced to 600, but, on the 19th September, Brigade Order No. 211, laid down that the future strength should be 80 per company or 640 sepoy in the Regiment.

On 25th October Lieutenant Ross rejoined the corps after service in Abyssinia.

On the 27th November the Regiment marched in course of relief to Derah Ismail Khan, and arrived there on the 9th December, relieving the 1st Punjab Infantry.

1869.

On the 25th February the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General W. T. Hughes, C.B.

On the 17th March Captain C. Conway-Gordon was transferred to another appointment.

On the 7th June Lieutenant A. F. Lambe joined as 1st Wing Subaltern, and on the 16th of the same month, Ensign F. R. Begbie joined as 2nd Wing Subaltern.

On the 1st December Lieutenant C. B. Norman joined as Quartermaster.

On the 10th December Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell was appointed to the officiating command of the 5th Gurkhas, and Major H. P. Close to the officiating command, 1st Sikhs.

By G. G. O. No. 812 of 1869 (G. O. C. C., dated 16th August 1869, page 350, and G. O. C. C., dated 19th November 1869, page 513) the India Medal of 1854 with clasps "North-West Frontier" and "Ambela" was granted to the Army for frontier expeditions since 1849. The Regiment obtained this medal and the North-West Frontier clasp for the Black Mountain, 1852; Shah Musa Khel (near Michni), 1854; and Buzdar, 1857.

1870.

DURING the winter of 1869-70 the Mahsud Waziris, who occupy the hills immediately opposite the Derah Ishmail Khan frontier, had been committing a good many raids on our border, using the Girni Pass as their point of exit. It was, therefore, determined that, with a view to close this Pass, a well should be sunk and a post built on a site about a mile from its mouth, and a party of the 5th Punjab Infantry and some cavalry were moved out

during January as a covering party to the workmen sinking the well. After a short time the Mahsuds began collecting and determined to stop the work, and on the 1st February 400 rifles with the head-quarters of the Regiment were moved out in company with some of the 5th Punjab Infantry and some artillery, as a reinforcement. The force was encamped at Jatta and furnished 200 men daily with some cavalry as a covering party to the site of the new post, about five miles north of Jatta. The Waziris made no further demonstration.

On the 6th February the corps was inspected by Brigadier-General W. T. Hughes, C.B.

With the view of continuing the frontier defence on the advanced line now taken up, it was determined to build an outpost at Kot Khirgi where the Zam river passes the head of the Girni Valley, about eight miles north of Jatta.

The force moved from Jatta to Kot Khirgi on 17th March. The sinking of the Girni well still went on, but in the beginning of April as there was no hope of water, the Girni site was abandoned.

On the 3rd April, four men of the Regiment were marching up the Zam, escorting two mules, they were surprised by a party of Waziris, and three of the men killed and one wounded. The men killed were Sepoys Bahawal Bakhsh, Mutsaddi, and Khadam; and Sepoy Bisnah was severely wounded.

On the 8th May the Kot Khirgi post being sufficiently advanced to hold its own, the force marched back to cantonments.

On the 28th May Lieutenant Begbie was transferred to another appointment in the 3rd Punjab Infantry.

On the 5th November the Regiment was armed with the Enfield rifle.

On the 28th December the corps was ordered out to Tānk to form a portion of the escort of Sir H. Durand, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

1871.

On 1st January Sir H. Durand was killed by being crushed under an archway, and the Regiment marched back to cantonments, with his body.

On the 10th January the corps was inspected by Brigadier-General Keyes, C.B.

On the 18th January it was ordered that the companies should be designated by letters instead of numbers. The companies were lettered thus from A to H.

The Girni well having proved a failure, it was determined to build an outpost in the mouth of the Pass itself, and a force composed similarly to that employed in the spring of 1870 was again ordered out, and left Derah Ishmail Khan on the 24th October.

The force encamped on the site selected for the new post, and there completely entrenched itself. There were constant alarms, but the Waziris never actually attacked the camp.

The future post was dependent for its water-supply upon the small stream flowing down the Girni Pass, and to conserve this, it became necessary to dig a large tank. The 1st Sikhs volunteered to undertake this work, and commencing on the 5th November completed it on the 8th December. The work consisted of excavating, to a depth of 18 feet, 170,000 cubic feet of stones and rubble. It occupied 250 workmen for 121 hours.

The camp and work was inspected by Brigadier-General Keyes, C.B., on the 30th December.

1872.

On the 18th January Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell rejoined the Regiment, and assumed command ; and Major Close returned to his own corps.

On the 22nd January the Girni Post having been completed, the force marched to the outer mouth of the Zam, about six miles to the north-west of Tānk, at which place it was determined to build an outpost as a support to the advanced line now taken up.

The corps was inspected by Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., on 26th January. In his memorandum on the inspection he made the following remarks :—

“ THIS Regiment also the Brigadier-General saw in field-camp at Girni, where he was much satisfied with their alacrity, and with the completeness of the defences of their portion of the camp ; and he was also much gratified with your (Colonel Kennedy, Commanding the Force) report of their hard work, cheerfully performed, in assisting the Executive Engineer.

“ The Regiment is in excellent order, well drilled, and well set up.”

Dáwar
Expedition.

To the south-west of the station of Edwardesabad, and about 10 miles within the border, lies the valley of Dáwar. The inhabitants of this valley had been offending in various ways during the summer and autumn of 1871, till at length Government sanctioned the movement of troops to punish them. The 1st Sikhs, who had been under orders to proceed to Edwardesabad in the spring in ordinary

course of relief, suddenly received orders on the 27th January to march at once for Edwardesabad, and started the same day, and reached its destination on the 2nd February. On the 6th 500 rifles of the regiment marched with a force assembled to coerce the Dáwaris, and encamped at Tochi, about six miles south of Edwardesabad.

At 4 A.M. the next morning the force marched up the Tochi Pass, the 1st Sikhs leading the column and furnishing one company as an advance guard in company with a troop of cavalry. At about four miles up the pass, the cavalry were recalled, the advance guard company skirmished up the pass, and the leading company of the Regiment was detached to cover the right flank. At about eight miles up the pass the Shinki Kotal was reached, and the leading half battalion advanced as a covering party, while the remainder helped to make a road over the Kotal for the guns. About 1 P.M. the regiment advanced towards the village of Haidar Khel, which was about two miles from the point where the Tochi Pass opens into the Dawar Valley. So little was any resistance expected that the regiment advanced to within about 300 yards of the village in column of companies, with a single company in front skirmishing.

7th February
1872.
Dáwar (not
in Govern-
ment Orders).

Haidar
Khel

When within about 300 yards, the column was met by a volley from about 200 of the enemy who were lying behind the hedges and walls with which the village was surrounded. The column was immediately deployed at the double, and after about two or three rounds of independent firing was ordered to advance and charge. The enemy fled, and the regiment took cover within about 50 yards of the village. In about five minutes the order was given

to storm the village. The gates were all shut, but the men clambered over the walls and burst open the gates, and in ten minutes the village, which was large and exceptionally strong, was cleared of the enemy and was in flames.

About 4 P.M. the force commenced its retreat, the 1st Sikhs again leading the column, and reached its camp at Tochi at 10 P.M.

The expedition had been permanently successful, and the retirement was quite unmolested.

On the 8th the force marched back to Edwardesabad.

These operations called forth the following laudatory orders:—

“Extract from Regimental Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. W. Campbell, No. 74, dated 8th February 1872.

“THE Commanding Officer has the highest gratification in thus publicly placing on record his approbation of the very excellent conduct displayed by the Regiment under his command throughout the operations of yesterday. The long and harassing march from Tochi to the Dáwar Valley and back, a distance of, at least, twenty-five miles, and over very rough ground, was performed by all with the utmost alacrity and without the slightest flagging on the part of almost a single man of the Regiment, notwithstanding the fact that the men were on foot and on duty for nearly eighteen successive hours. In the action which took place in the Dáwar Valley, and in which it was the good fortune of the Regiment to take a prominent part, the conduct of every officer and man, without exception, was all that could be desired, and has secured for them the approbation of the Brigadier-General Commanding,

as expressed by him on parade this morning, and which must be as gratifying to all ranks as it has been to the Commanding Officer himself. The Commanding Officer cannot too highly congratulate the Regiment on the successful result of its first encounter with an enemy on this frontier since 1857. He attributes it mainly to the very excellent spirit which pervades throughout the Regiment which the British officers belonging to it have done so much to foster, producing thus a feeling of thorough mutual confidence between themselves and their men. He feels sure that effort will be made to keep up this spirit in the Regiment, as he is convinced that nothing tends so much to make a regiment happy in quarters and efficient in the field.

“The enemy yesterday were so easily defeated as to afford little opportunity for any special acts of gallantry on our part, but the Commanding Officer would desire to place on record the fact that in the escalade of the village, Havildar Hakim Singh, H Company, was the first man over the walls; that Sepoy Karim Bukhsh, C Company, who was severely wounded in the village, refused to go to the rear, but entered the village with the rest of his company; and that Jemadar Karamdad was very forward.

“In conclusion, the Commanding Officer desires especially to thank the following British officers for the manner in which they led their men to the attack of the village:

“Captain H. C. P. Rice, Second-in-command,

“Lieutenant C. C. Brownlow, Adjutant,

“Lieutenant C. B. Norman, Quartermaster,

“Surgeon A. P. Holmes, in medical charge, was also well to the front throughout the action, and

displayed much coolness and presence of mind in looking after the wounded in the field."

"Extract from Brigade Orders by Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, Edwardesabad, No. 12D, dated 8th February 1872.

"THE force employed in Dáwar in punishing the inhabitants of that valley for their many acts of hostility in encouraging and harbouring the Mahammad Khel Waziris while in open rebellion against the British Government, and for refusing to comply with the terms imposed upon them for those acts, having returned to cantonments after fully accomplishing the object in view, the Brigadier-General Commanding is desirous of placing on record his high appreciation of the admirable conduct of the troops and of their valuable services on this occasion.

"2. They were got under arms at Camp Dregondeh, in front of the Tochi Post, at 4 A. M., on the 7th, and returned to camp at 10 o'clock the same night; during this time they covered twenty-five miles, almost entirely over boulders, and made a road practicable for guns over the Shinki Kotal, a work that occupied them three hours, and assaulted and captured the principal Haider Khel village held by the enemy, killing 43 and taking 30 more prisoners, with a loss to themselves of six men and five horses wounded. They were thus eighteen hours under arms.

"3. Since the Punjab Frontier Force was first raised up to the present, no regiments have ever been called upon to go through harder work than that which has been so cheerfully performed by the troops that entered the Dáwar Valley; their cheerful alacrity in setting out on this service, the excellent spirit maintained throughout the day was as remarkable at the close as at the beginning, and

the perfect order in which they returned to camp, attest their loyalty and good feeling and afford the best proof of their discipline, and that in the essential qualifications of frontier soldiers they have not deteriorated.

"4. The Brigadier-General requests that Commandants will explain to their men the high sense he entertains of their excellent service, and the pleasure it will afford him to bring to the special notice of Government their spirited behaviour on this occasion.

"5. In the attack on Haidar Khel village the brunt of the engagement fell on the 1st Sikh Infantry. The Brigadier-General therefore offers his warm congratulations to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell and his Regiment on the success that attended their gallant and spirited assault."

"Letter No. 512, from Officiating Secretary, Government of Punjab, to Brigadier-General Keyes, C. B., dated 21st February 1872.

"I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Edwardesabad, 10th February 1872, and its enclosures, reporting, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, in continuation of your telegram of the 6th, full particulars regarding the entrance of a force under your command into Lower Dáwar for the purpose of inflicting such punishment on the inhabitants as might be deemed advisable, in consequence of the insolence of some of their chiefs in having returned an offensive verbal message to a written summons sent to them by the Commissioner on account of their previously hostile demonstrations.

"2. In reply, I am desired to convey to you an expression of His Honor's entire approval of the

manner in which the operations described in your letter under reply have been conducted by you.

"3. It gives the Lieutenant-Governor much pleasure to place on record his admiration of the brilliant manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, commanding the 1st Sikh Infantry, led his Regiment to the successful attack and capture of the village of Haidar Khel, thus adding to the already high reputation of both * * * * * and, in conclusion, I am to request that you will convey to the whole force employed, the Lieutenant-Governor's cordial thanks for the high military spirit they have shown throughout the entire operations."

The following were the men wounded :—

Sipahi	Nidhan Singh,	E Company,	severely.
"	Dial Singh,	B	" severely.
"	Karim Buksh,	C	" severely.
"	Jewand Singh,	B	" severely.
"	Bhagwan Singh,	B	" slightly.
"	Matwali,	H	" slightly.

1873.

On the 4th March, the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, c.B. In his remarks he observed that the Regiment was "in excellent order."

On the 9th April Lieutenant C. B. Norman was transferred as Adjutant to 3rd Sikh Infantry, Lieutenant A. F. Lambe was appointed Quartermaster, and Captain Daniell was also transferred to 4th Sikh Infantry.

On the 5th December Lieutenant F. G. Maltby joined as 1st Wing Subaltern.

1874.

On the 9th January the Regiment proceeded to Panialla, four marches south of Edwardesabad,

to be inspected by Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., at a Camp of Exercise formed at that place, and composed of the Derah Ishmail Khan and Edwardesabad garrisons. It was here exercised across country and on the hill side, and returned to its cantonments on the 6th February.

On the 21st February Colonel Campbell proceeded on furlough, and the following officiating appointments were made : Major H. C. P. Rice, Commandant ; Captain A. G. Ross, Second-in-command ; Captain Brownlow, Wing Officer ; Lieutenant Lambe, Adjutant ; and Lieutenant Maltby, Quartermaster.

On the 20th November the Regiment was inspected by Sir Henry Davies, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

On the 27th November, Lieutenant C. J. S. Whittall joined as 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation.

The Regiment fired the trained soldiers' course for the first time this year.

The figure of merit was 63.18.

The position in the Army, 42nd.

1875.

On the 28th January the Regiment marched for Kohat in course of relief, and reached that station on the 2nd February.

During the past summer orders had been received (Government letter, No. 485, dated 8th July 1874) to change the armament of the regiment from Enfield to Snider rifles. The new arms were found awaiting the corps on its arrival at Kohat, and were at once issued to it.

On the 16th March the Regiment was inspected

by Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., who, in his memorandum thereon, remarked:—

“It is in very good order in every respect. The men are most soldier-like in their appearance, clean, well-dressed, and well set up.”

On the 26th August Captain A. G. Ross,* while on furlough, was transferred to another appointment, and the following appointments were made in his room:

Captain C. C. Brownlow to be Wing Officer.

Captain A. F. Lambe to be Adjutant.

During the autumn and winter the Regiment furnished two full companies as an escort to the camp of Sir Henry Davies, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Punjab.

On the 11th December the Regiment marched out to Lāchi, and was there inspected by General Keyes, C.B., in across-country work.

In his memorandum on this inspection the Brigadier-General made the following remarks:—

“THE men are particularly smart, clean, well-dressed, and well set up.

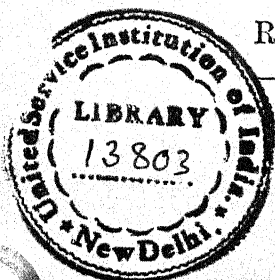
“Their conduct in quarters has been remarkably good, and the state of the Regiment generally is very satisfactory.”

On the 16th December Lieutenant F. R. Begbie joined as Quartermaster.

In the annual musketry course this year the figure of merit was 90.29; the position in the Army, 19th.

During 1875 bagpipes were instituted in the Regiment as an alternative with the band. The

* See page 94 for his re-posting.



pipes were obtained from Edinburgh, and the number at first was fixed at four pipes.

1876.

On the 6th February Lieutenant C. J. S. Whittall was struck off the rolls of the corps, and on the 17th of that month, Lieutenant A. C. Bunny joined as 2nd Wing Subaltern.

On the 1st April Colonel J. P. W. Campbell was permitted to retire from the service, and Major H. C. P. Rice was appointed Commandant, 5th May 1876. In Brigade Orders of 14th April Colonel Campbell received a farewell order after a service of 22 years in the Punjab Frontier Force, and 16 in the Regiment as its Commandant.

Major Rice,
Commandant.

R. O., No. 243,
24th April,
1876.

During the spring, the Ghallai branch of the Adam Khel Afridis, whose habitat is the Kohat Pass, connecting the Peshawar and Kohat Valleys, began to give trouble; in consequence of this the Pass was closed, and the tribe blockaded. On the 18th April a column was moved out from Peshawar to cover the reaping of some crops on that side of the Pass, and it was ordered that a demonstration should be made on the Kohat side to aid the operation.

Dispute
with Pass
Afridis.

It was not intended that the Kohat troops should be engaged, but as the Afridis were collecting in large numbers on the west side of the Kotal, it was thought necessary to send a company up a spur to the east of the Kotal to act as a diversion.

Skirmish
with Pass
Afridis, 18th
April 1876,
(not entered
in Regiment-
al Orders.)

Letter A Company was therefore sent up to a small crest about 200 yards up the spur, here it came for a short time under a smart fire, but the Sniders soon made the enemy retire, and the Company, after remaining about an hour and a half, retired off the spur. Only one man was wounded in this skirmish; Sepoy Gholam Ali, A Company, severely.

On 14th July Captain A. G. Ross was, with effect from May 5th 1876, reappointed to the regiment as Second-in-command; but being on furlough, Captain Brownlow was ordered to officiate for him, and on the 6th September, Captain A. Gaselee joined as officiating Wing Officer.

In consequence of the hostility of the Pass Afridis, no furlough was granted to the Regiment this year.

In November, English greatcoats were substituted for the chogas hitherto in use.

The figure of merit for this year was 102·83.

The position in the Army, 10th.

From 1st September the Native Adjutant of the regiment was granted a staff salary of Rs. 17-8 per mensem. (G. G. O. No. 951, dated 12th September 1876.)

1877.

On 1st January, in honour of the assumption by the Queen of the title of "Empress of India," the following increase of pay, &c., was made :—

1. A grant of Rs. 30 to every recruit on enlistment.

2. An annual allowance of Rs. 4 to all non-commissioned officers and sepoys over 18 months' service. These two are for kit.

3. Good-conduct pay of Rs. 1, 2, 3, monthly, after three, nine, and 15 years' service respectively.

4. Increased pay to native officers : four subadars to get Rs. 100, and four Rs. 80 ; four jemadars to get Rs. 50, and four Rs. 40.

5. Staff allowance of Subadar-Major from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.

The designation of British officers was also changed. The Second-in-command and Wing Officer

to be styled "Wing Commanders," and the other junior officers "Wing Officers."

The first imperial parade took place January 1st, 1877.

On the 11th January Lieut. F. G. Maltby was removed to another appointment, and struck off. Lt. Maltby struck off.

On the 22nd January the Regiment was inspected by Sir Frederick Haines, the Commander-in-Chief.

The following letter was published to the Punjab Frontier Force under Brigade Order No. 30, dated 22nd February 1877 :—

"Adjutant-General's Office, dated Derah Ghazi Khan, 15th February 1877, to General Officer Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.

"I AM directed by the Commander-in-Chief in India to convey to you and to the officers and soldiers of the force under your command an expression of His Excellency's high approbation of the soldier-like bearing and efficiency of the troops in the various stations garrisoned by the Punjab Frontier Force under your command visited by His Excellency. It will afford Sir Frederick Haines great gratification to bring the same to the notice of the Government of India."

Kohat, Edwardesabad,
Derah Ismail Khan,
Derah Ghazi Khan.

On the 8th March Lieutenant J. A. H. Pollock, 1-17th Foot, joined the Regiment as a probationer for Bengal Staff Corps. Lieut. Pollock joins.

On the 24th March the dispute with the Afridis was formally ended, their representatives being received in Kohat in Durbar by Sir Henry Davies, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Furlough, in consequence, was opened to the troops. Close of dispute with Pass Afridis.

In his memorandum on his inspection of 1876-77, Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., after calling

attention to two* points, remarked : " The Regiment is in excellent order, and although inspected early in the drill season, the men were very steady on parade, and particularly well set up.

" The general state of the Regiment is most satisfactory, and indicates that much care and attention has been paid to the training of the men and to its general supervision, and is very creditable to Major Rice and the officers under his command."

At the inspection of 22nd January His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief remarked favourably on the fine appearance of the men, and on the system of drill as shown in brigade movements.

Jawakhi disturbances.

During August 1877 the Jawakhi Afridis (part of the Adam Khels) living in the hills that lie to the northward of the road between Kohat and Khushalpurh, especially from Bandah Bābari to the Shekh Ali Pass, began disturbances. They cut the telegraph wire and carried off 49 commissariat mules, and, on the night between 17th and 18th August, killed at the Gandiāli Nallah four sepoy of the 3rd Sikh Infantry going on leave. At the request of the Deputy Commissioner, on 18th August, 130 sabres of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry marched† at 2-30 P.M., and 150 rifles of the Regiment with four British officers,‡ four native officers and three buglers at 4-15 P.M., to Billeh Tang, under Major F. Lauce, going on, on 19th, to Gumbat in order to patrol the road and keep it open for traffic between Bandah Bābari and Khushalpurh. This detail of the Regiment, afterwards increased to

* Recruits, and a parade for brigade exercise.

† R. O. 526, dated 18th August 1877, publishing Kohat Station Orders, No. 664.

‡ Captain Ross, Captain Brownlow, Captain Lambe, Surgeon-Major Holmes.

seven buglers, and 220 rifles, performed this duty from 18th August to 4th September, when it returned to Kohat on relief by the 3rd Sikh Infantry.

On 19th August, 55 rifles and two native officers under Captain A. G. Ross were posted from 8-30 A.M. to 2 P.M., in Hindki Gandiāli to keep back the Jawakhis, who, in considerable numbers, held the Gandiāli Pass and the hills flanking it, about 600 to 800 yards from the village, on which they fired for three hours. At 2 P.M., the detachment withdrew unmolested with a party brought from Gumbat by Major F. Lance, Commanding 2nd Punjab Cavalry (no casualties).

On 21st August the Jawakhis attacked at the Gandiāli Nullah a convoy of 400 mules escorted by Captain C. C. Brownlow with 40 rifles, but were easily kept off. They made similar attacks, without result on 24th August and 2nd September on convoys, although, on the latter day, they succeeded in wounding by musket shots four travellers who were being escorted from Bandah by Sāmalzai levies.

On 30th August the 2nd Punjab Cavalry at Gumbat, and the detail of the Regiment, strength as per margin, paraded at 2-30 A.M., under Major

- (a) 4 British officers.
4 Native officers.
13 Havildars.
17 Naiks.
7 Buglers, 2 armed
with rifles.
189 Sepoys.
Total 221 rifles.

^a For orders, see R. O. No. 551, dated 2nd September 1877.

F. Lance and marching to the Gandiāli Nullah (four miles) joined about 285 rifles of the 6th Punjab Infantry under Major S. J. Brown, and at 5 A.M. moved on the Gandiāli villages and entered the hills without opposition, being joined at Shin Dand by Khattak levies who had moved along the hills east of the Gandiāli Pass. From Shin Dand the advance was continued up the

Darwazai Valley till about 8-30 A.M. near the Turki hamlets a junction took place with a force* from Kohat under Colonel D. Mocatta who had entered the hills by the Tor Tangi, encountering some opposition. A detail of the regiment here

61 British officer.
1 Native officer.
2 Buglers.
103 Rifles.

5 Captain Begbie.

joined regimental head-quarters.

About 10 A.M. the march was continued up the south side of the valley among low hills and ravines bordering the foot of a ridge called Tambal until 1 P.M. when opposite a hamlet called Lashkari Banda, two companies of the Corps of Guides were met, who had marched from Shekh Allahdad Ki Ziarat, and ascending the hills at Ghaus Durrah had come along the Narai Ridge. About 1-30 or 2 P.M. the force began to retire over the Kachanai Pass† in the Tambal range in view to descending into a nullah that leaves the hills at Torlanj, six miles north-east of Gumbat. During the retirement from 2 to 5 P.M. the Regiment helped to hold the ridges above the pass, and, as the force descended into the nullah, portions of two companies, in presence of the enemy, covered its descent. The Regiment continued to aid in the retirement down the nullah, clearing the hills at Torlanj, a little before 7 P.M. and reaching Gumbat on rear guard at 9-20 P.M. after having been 19 hours under arms. During a long day's work, marching and holding positions, the men worked

* Some Sabres, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
No. 1 Mountain Battery.

Part of 3rd Sikh Infantry.
„ 4th Punjab Infantry.
„ 1st Sikh Infantry.

For orders for Kohat detail, see R. O. 542 and 543, dated 29th August 1877.

† Kaka China.

cheerfully and with a will, in heat that was considerable, a few being touched up by the sun.*

CASUALTIES.

Surgeon-Major A. P. Holmes, contused wound of foot from spent ball.

No. 2939, Sepoy Hakim Sing, E Company, gunshot wound of thigh, severe.

No. 3273, Sepoy Būta Singh, D Company, contusion of foot from spent ball.

No. 3275, Sepoy Kala Singh, A Company, contusion of temple from spent ball.

Ammunition expended during the day, 3,163 rounds by 321 rifles.

On the 25th September 1877 all the available men of the Regiment, strength as per margin, in company with No. 1 Mountain Battery and the 3rd Sikh Infantry marched† from Kohat to the Gandiāli ravine, meeting the Gumbat detachments of the 4th Punjab Infantry and 2nd Punjab Cavalry, the whole force under Colonel D. Mocatta acting as a covering party to about 2,000 workmen employed in erecting a stone and wood fort 25 feet square with two bastions on the left bank of the Gandiāli Nullah. The Kohat troops retired in the evening on Billeh Tang and bivouacked unmolested. On the 26th September the work was continued on the fort, and an advanced

(a) 3 British officers.
5 Native officers.
20 Havildars.
9 Buglers.
265 Rank and file.

(a) Captain Ross.
Captain Brownlow.
Captain Begbie.

* For summary of operations on 30th August 1877, with casualties, see R. O. No. 552, dated 31st August 1877, and also the official reports. Letter No. 174, from Captain Begbie, dated Kohat, 1st September 1877, and Letter 175, from Captain Ross, dated Camp Gumbat, 31st August 1877, and No. 176, dated Camp Gumbat, 2nd September 1877.

† For order see R. O. No. 609, dated 24th September 1877, publishing Kohat S. O. No. 769, and also see R. O. 610 to 613, dated 25th and 26th September 1877.

tower was built across and higher up the nullah. The Jawakhis maintained a desultory fire from about 9 A.M. till 4 P.M., when the troops again fell back to Gumbat and Billeh Tang, unmolested. The fort and tower being sufficiently advanced, the troops marched back to Kohat from Billeh Tang, nine miles, on the 27th September 1877. No casualties in the regiment.

Jawakhi
Expedition
1877-78.

On 9th November 1877 the head-quarters of the Regiment, strength as per margin marched*

(a) 6 British officers
(including the medical
officer)

8 Native officers.
19 Havildars.
19 Naiks.
9 Buglers.
236 Sepoys.

(a) Major Rice.
Major Ross.
Captain Brownlow.
Captain Begbie.
Lieutenant Bunny.
Lieutenant Pollock.
Surgeon-Major Holmes.

at 5 o'clock A.M. from Kohat against Paiah in the Jawakhi country with a force under Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B.; 150 rifles of the corps under a British officer were sent ahead under orders of Major Griffiths, 3rd Sikh Infantry to seize the Tor Tang Pass. This

detachment returned from the pass to aid in garrisoning Kohat. The Tor Tang defile was passed without opposition, and soon after 11 A.M. the Kohat troops joined at Turki (13 miles from Kohat) the troops from Gumbat. The advance was continued eastwards across the "Sam Plain" and between Tindeh and Shindeh, (the Regiment being in support) until on the hills between Paiah and Shindeh near the Murdara Pass, the enemy was found. Their position was carried by the Guides and 4th Punjab Infantry, and, as soon as the enemy was driven off, the troops entered Paiah. The Regiment was posted in the advanced hamlet of Munnadin on the Gharibah side of Paiah.

Paiah,
9th to 15
Novr. 1877.
G. G. O. 738,
dated 9th
Aug. 1878.

* R. O. 75, dated 7th November 1877.

During the attack on the hill two half companies of the Regiment were detached under Captain Ross to watch the Tindeh hamlets and cover the march of the baggage. They rejoined head-quarters in Paiah after dark, having had one casualty, Sepoy Mangal Singh(1)* A Company severely wounded.

For detail of regiment's share in advance on Paiah, see R. O. No. 755, dated 14th Nov. 1877.

The head-quarters of the corps remained at Paiah till 15th November when, evacuating Paiah the whole force marched to Shindeh and Turki. The retirement was very slightly followed up. The Regiment retired through the Glio Tangi Pass, near Lushkari Bandah. While at Paiah, 200 rifles were employed in a reconnoissance to destroy towers at Khushtho Bandah. The casualties at Paiah were three, *viz.* † Sepoys Futtah Singh, F Company, and Nikha, F Company, shot dead by accident, and Ram Singh (1) E Company mortally wounded while fortifying the village occupied by the Regiment.

Withdrawal from Paiah Camp Order No. 18 in R. O. 755 of 1877.

On 18th November the head-quarters marched ‡ from Turki to Kohat *via* Ghulam

6 British officers including medical officer.

8 Native officers.

19 Havildars.

19 Naikhs.

9 Buglers.

233 Sepoys.

Bandah, and returned to Turki on 22nd November, strength as per margin.

On 1st December 1877, § the Turki troops marched to aid in the attack of Bagh and Jammu. The regiment led the left attack over several ranges of hills entering Jammu over the Ismail Khel Pitao. Casualty || one, Naik Prem

Ammunition expended at Jammu 808 rounds.

*Camp Order No. 6 in R. O. 755, dated 14th November 1877.

† Camp Orders Nos. 7, 8, 13, and 15 published in R. O. 755, dated 14th November 1877.

‡ R. O. 756 and 757, dated 21st November 1877.

§ Jammu 1st to 4th December 1877. R. O. No 810 to 818, 1877. Also Major Rice's report of the attack. No. 264, dated Jammu, 2nd December 1877.

|| Casualty. R. O. 815, dated 1st December 1877.

Singh, B Company, severely wounded. The Regiment held the advanced hamlet of Landiwal in front of Sappari and * on the 4th December returned to Tuki, evacuating Jammu with the rest of the troops after burning the villages.

Gharibah
R.O. No. 823,
dated 6th
Dec. 1877.

On 7th December 1877, the Turki troops marched to Gharibah in support of the Shindeh troops. The Regiment advanced as far as the gorge overlooking the Gharibah glen, and after Gharibah was burnt, was employed in covering the retirement of the force through Paiah. No casualties.

Gharibah
(order not entered in R.O.).

On 31st December 1877 the Turki troops marched to Gharibah which they occupied for two days while the Shindeh troops climbed the Durgai crest and the Gharribin range, and opened communications with General Ross's force at Pashtaoni. The troops returned to Turki after dark on 1st January 1878. The enemy followed up the retirement through Paiah rather smartly, but the Regiment was among the troops, leading the retirement, and was out of it all.

Jawakhi
Medal and
appreciation
by H. M.
Government.

Note.—By G. G. O. 143, of 1879, the India Medal with Clasp for Jawakhi was granted for the Jawakhi Campaign.

Jawakhi
Medal, date
fixed.

By G. G. O. 285, dated 14th May 1880 the grant of this medal and clasp was limited to those troops who were engaged in active operations in the field against the Jawakhi Afridis, between the 9th of November 1877 and the 19th January 1878 inclusive.

ADDENDUM.—In *London Gazette*, 16th March 1880 (G. G. O. 229, 16th April 1880) Her Majesty conferred a Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel on Major H. C. P. Rice (since substantive Lieutenant-Colonel) in recognition of his services during the Jawakhi campaign of 1877-78. Dated November 22nd 1879.

* R. O. 818 of 1877.

1878.

ON 15th January 1878, the Turki troops marched on Jammu, entering it without opposition. The Regiment followed very nearly its route of 1st December 1877, and occupied its former village and one just below it. The Shindeh troops marched by Gharibah, and occupied the Durgai crest, and the range running from it northwards. The object was to take the Naro Kulla Pass* and join the Peshawar troops.

Jammu, 15th
to 22nd Jan.
1878.

On 16th January,† 75 rifles under Major Ross, with two‡ other British officers (one being the medical officer) were sent at 6-10 A.M. to seize the Zira Kandao between the Mandehar mountain and Sappari Crest, and thence to take the Sappari crest. Captain Brownlow with 40 rifles was to take the Bazu Kammar, a peak overlooking the right bank of the Naro Kulla. The enemy's fires were burning along the range between these two points.

The Zira Kandao was reached under fire at 7-50 A.M., and the Sappari Crest at 9-15 A.M. Casualty§ Sepoy Gurmakh Singh, E Company (mortally wounded). Captain Brownlow reached the Bazu Kammar without loss after slight opposition. The rest of the Regiment under Major Rice advanced with the Turki troops through the Naro Kulla Pass, and the 1st Sikh Infantry detachment was employed in holding the range north of and across the Sandalai valley beyond the Naro China. About 1 P.M. as neither General Ross nor General Keyes's troops reached the Naro China, Colonel

*Naro Kulla Pass, 16th and 17th January 1878, G. G. O. 738, dated August 19th, 1878.

† Zira Crest, and Naro Kulla Pass, 16th January 1878.

‡ Lieutenant Bunny and Surgeon-Major Holmes.

§ R. O. No. 29, dated 22nd January 1878.

Mocatta, commanding the Turki troops, fell back through the Naro Kulla to Jammu. The enemy followed up sharply, causing us a few casualties*—among them Major Rice (dangerously wounded) and Sepoy Jaimul Singh, D Company (severely), who were hit while covering the retirement. On 17th January the Turki troops advanced through the pass to the Naro China, and after a little fighting, the 29th Punjab Infantry took a position on the northern range beyond the Naro China. The regiment was in reserve this day. About noon General Keyes arrived with the Shindeh troops and the Turki troops fell back to Jammu and next day to Turki. The regiment remained at Jammu till 22nd January, and was employed largely on picket duty on the higher crest and ranges, until the two Brigades of the Peshawar troops and the Shindeh troops marched down the Narokulla. On the 20th January, the Regiment moved to Sultan-khel on the right rear of Sappari. On the 22nd it returned to Turki, after helping to cover the final retirement from Jammu. The enemy did not follow up.

On the 23rd the Jawakhi Jirgah came into Shindeh.

On the 5th February the head-quarter detachment returned to Kohat, leaving 57 rifles under a British officer at Turki. On the 4th March the Jawakhis submitted in Durbar at Peshawar to the Lieutenant-Governor, and on the 7th March their territory was finally evacuated by the British troops.

Casualty-roll † from 9th November 1877, to 22nd January 1878:—

* R. O. No. 30, dated 22nd January 1878.

† See R. O., No. 755, date 14th November 1877; R. O., No. 815, dated 1st December 1877; R. O., Nos. 29, and 31, dated 22nd January 1878.

Major H. C. P. Rice, Commandant, dangerously.
Gunshot wound through left lung.

No. 2564, Naik Prem Singh, B Company, severely.
Gunshot wound of leg.

No. 3218, Sepoy Mangal Singh (1), A Company,
severely. Gunshot wound of leg.

No. 2663, Sepoy Fatteli Singh, F Company, killed.

No. 2902, Sepoy Nikka, F Company, killed.

No. 2770, Sepoy Ram Singh (1), E Company, mor-
tally. Gunshot wound through body ; died of his
wound.

No. 3095, Sepoy Gurmakh Singh, F Company,
mortally. Gunshot wound through chest, (died of
his wound).

No. 3310, Sepoy Jaimal Singh, D Company,
severely. Gunshot wound of leg.

Note. During the occupation of Jawakhi terri-
tory, the troops at Turki were as follows:—

No. 1, Mountain Battery.

Head-quarter Detachment, 1st Sikh Infantry,

Ditto ditto 3rd Sikh Infantry,

Ditto ditto 29th Punjab Infantry ;

and at Shindeh :—

Detachment, Second Punjab Cavalry—and, after
relief in January.—

5th Punjab Cavalry.

No. 2 Mountain Battery.

No. 3 Mountain Battery, till January 1878.

Head-quarter Detachment, Corps of Guides (Q. O.)

Ditto ditto IV Punjab Infantry,

Ditto ditto V Punjab Infantry,

Ditto ditto VI Punjab Infantry,

Ditto ditto V Ghurkha Regiment.

By G. G. O., No. 96 of 1878, the superior and
ordinary rates of pension of native commissioned
officers were increased, and the period after which
all ranks can claim the ordinary, and be recommended

for the superior, rate of pension was reduced from 40 to 32 years.

On the 6th May the Regiment was inspected by Major-General F. Roberts, C.B., V.C., Commanding Punjab Frontier Force. In his inspection report, dated 13th May, the Major-General, after commenting on the points that struck him favourably, and after noticing one or two matters that require attention, expressed himself as much pleased with this his first inspection of the 1st Sikh Infantry.

On 15th July the Regiment received the valise equipment—its two pouches and expense bag carrying 70 rounds; greatcoats carried strapped in roll on back.

By G. G. O. 189, dated 1st March 1878, a step was given through the Regiment's upper ranks owing to Major Rice having to go home on account of his wound, Major A. G. Ross being gazetted officiating Commandant, Captain Brownlow, officiating Second-in-command, and Captain Lambe, officiating Wing Commander.

Furlough was opened as usual, but the men had not long started when they were recalled owing to the complications expected with Russia. On 26th June 1878, however, owing to urgent representations as to how the men had suffered in furlough during the Pass Afridi disturbances of 1876, and the Jawakhi outbreak and blockade of 1877, furlough at 10 per cent was granted. Full furlough was afterwards opened from 1st August 1878.

On 24th August, Lieutenant H. Mansfield, 83rd Foot, joined the regiment on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps. (G.G.O., dated 5th July 1878.)

During August (on 11th) Captain J. M. Sym, 5th Gurkha Regiment, was appointed officiating Second-

in-command (G. G. O., 682, dated 26th July 1878 ; joined 11th August 1878.

Kohat was very unhealthy this autumn, and the men suffered greatly from fever in marked contrast to their freedom from it in 1877.

On 3rd October about 7-30 A.M., orders were received from Major-General Roberts from Peshawar by telegraph that the Regiment was to march at once fully equipped for field service, and be in Peshawar next day. The idea was to attack Ali Musjid in the Khaibar, whence the forerunners of Sir N. Chamberlain's mission had been turned back in September 1878.

March to
Peshawar
and Jamrud,
R.O. 760,
dated 3rd
October 1878.

The regimental camels were at the grazing ground at Kot, but during the day, the Deputy Commissioner supplied camels, and the march began at 7 P.M. ; Peshawar, 38 or 39 miles off, was reached at 1-15 P.M. on the 4th ; time $18\frac{1}{4}$ hours, of which $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours were spent in halts leaving $13\frac{3}{4}$ hours for actual marching. No animals were rubbed or hurt, and the baggage came in from one to four hours after the Regiment. Two men fell out, but came on with the baggage, though one of these had to be left in Peshawar when the march was continued to Harri Singh ka Burj. The men's feet were a little bruised from stumbling in the dark over the rough stones of the Kohat Pass. The camp was all pitched between 3 and 4 P.M. on 4th.

MARCHING OUT STRENGTH.

British Officers	...	4*	Naiks	...	...	11
Native Officers	...	4	Buglers	...	...	5
Havildars	...	13	Sepoys	...	...	230

and, on 5th October, two† British officers, one havildar 13 sepoy joined in Peshawar. Owing to heavy

* Major Ross, Captain Begbie, Lieut. Bunny, Surgeon-Major Holmes.

† Captain Sym, Lieut. Mansfield.

guards and escorts for No. 1 Mountain Battery, and for the battery baggage, only 39 files left Kohat in the ranks of the main body.

The Corps of Guides had also come into Peshawar, and, on 6th October, the Guides, No. 1 Battery (Mountain) and the Regiment marched* under Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Jenkins to Harri Singh, and on 7th to Jamrud, where camp was pitched opposite Jani Village and south of Jamrud Fort which was held by part of the 22nd Punjab Infantry (which was formed in 1857 from the Regiment) under Colonel Franks. The attack on Ali Musjid was abandoned and this Jamrud movement was to establish the border, whose people with their goods were moving into Peshawar for fear of the Afghans. The appearance of troops reassured them, and many, whom we met going with their bullocks laden with household stuff into Peshawar returned in the next few days.

Camp at Jamrud.

Till 20th November the Regiment lay at Jamrud, doing little, save a few reconnoissances up the neighbouring hills. No orders were received as to its fate in the coming Afghan war, but every effort was made to equip for Afghan service from the stores at the depôt and from Peshawar, from which, however, nothing came. Captain J.M. Sym was struck off on 7th November 1878, and Captain T.F. Bruce, 6th Punjab Infantry, joined on 14th November as officiating Second-in-command.

On 12th November, it was heard in a side way that the Regiment was to form part of the Khaibar column, and, thence onwards, work went on double tides. On 19th November, the 1st, and balance of the 2nd Brigades came from Peshawar, and also Brigadier-General Tytler, C.B., V.C., Commanding 2nd

* R. O., 765, dated 5th October 1878, and 773, dated 7th October 1878.

Brigade. The Guides and the regiment* were formed with 1-17th Foot and 11-9 Royal Artillery (Mountain British) into the 2nd Brigade. Sir Sam Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., came out on 20th November, and the 1st Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force, was completed on these two days. During October and November batches of furlough men and others were sent to head-quarters—for, on 4th October, all the furlough was recalled for the second time in 1878—and the mass reached Kohat between 12th and 20th October. At Jamrud, Kohat fever hung about the men and the water gave a good deal of dysentery. After three busy days the day of the advance came. A little after 2 P.M. on 20th November, the Commanding Officers were called up by Brigadier-General Tytler and the march of the 2nd Brigade ordered for 5 P.M. (Formal order received in Dakka, 2nd Brigade order No. 28, dated 20th November 1878). Tents † and heavy baggage to be left behind; one day's provisions to be cooked at once and carried by the men, two days on mules; water, ammunition, cooking-pots, great-coats on mules; hospital trunks, dhoolies, and dandies alone to accompany; small guards to be left for the heavy baggage.

1st Division,
Peshawar
Valley Field
Force, form-
ed. D.O. No. 1,
dated, Peshawar,
9th November 1878.
2nd Brigade
to be at Jamrud,
D.O. No. 8, dated 11th
November 1878.

Afghan War.
1878-79.

Advance
from Jamrud.

Flank march
of 2nd Brigade
on Khaibar.

The 1st Sikh Infantry marched, strength as follows:

‡ 7 British officers	| 25 Havildars
8 Native officers	| 10 Buglers

394 Rank and file

* Compare G. G. O., 1100, dated 9th November 1878, and G. O. C. C., dated 19th November 1878, page 627.

† R. O. No. 895, of 1878. Compare also G. G. O., No. 610, dated 11th July 1879; also G. G. O., No 10a, dated 18th December 1878, page 287.

‡ Major Ross.

Captain Bruce.

„ Begbie.

Lieutenant Pullock.

Surgeon-Major Holmes.

Lieutenant Barrow.

Lieutenant Ternan, 7th N. I.
temporarily attached. (a)

(a) Lieutenant H. Mansfield came up with 27th Punjab Infantry in front attack on Ali Musjid.

And for this strength had—

Ammunition	...	...	5 mules.
Officers	...	...	2 „
Hospital trunks	...	...	1 mule.
Cooking pots	...	...	8 mules.
Greatcoats	...	...	16 bullocks.
Provisions	...	...	26 „
Grain	...	...	3 „
Pakhalis	...	...	7 mules.

The bullocks were given by the Commissariat in lieu of mules, and were a great evil. Ammunition was taken at 100 rounds per man, 70 to be carried in pouch (60 by the regiment.) Tents having been struck and packed and guards and escorts told off, the regiment fell in at 4-50 P.M., and the advance guard (Guides and two companies 1-17th under Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jenkins) moved off at 5-15 P.M., past the camps of the 1st and 3rd Brigades and by the Jāni Village for the Lashura Valley. The camel grazing guard arrived just in time to join, and parties from Peshawar just too late. The Regiment gave the rear guard under a native officer. It got dark under Rhotas at the mouth of the Lashura Valley. The night march was tedious and slow and the touch difficult to keep. Water was crossed many times and checks and defiling were constant. After a stumbling and wet march a halt was made at 10-15 P.M. (five hours to about six miles) in a rising valley between low hills full of long grass, and the Regiment bivouacked in rear of the 1-17th. The greatcoats came up after 11 P.M., and the rear guard about midnight. In this and subsequent marches the men carried their postins. To-day 11-9 Royal Artillery (Mountain Battery) was left behind as it was not ready. The 2nd Brigade took the place of the 1st

Halt in
flank march
near
Lashura.

Brigade which, on this change, ascended Rhotas, marching in early morning. The rest of the division moved on 21st up the Shadi Bagiar mouth of the Khaibar to attack Ali Musjid from the Sherzai heights.

At 6 A.M. on 21st November, the march was resumed in the same order as on 20th. A small saddle was crossed on our left to the village of Lashura, and a long valley followed which leads up to the uplands below the Shahid Mountains, and is overlooked on our left by Rhotas. The route followed a stream at first. During a halt for water about 7 A.M., the 1st Brigade's advance appeared. The path leaving the stream further on, ascended the hill side on our right and became steep and rugged. After a hot ascent, crossed the uplands of Sappari between Rhotas and the Shahid Mountain and dipped down to a grassy bottom full of cold fresh water. Thence, a steep short climb took the force to the plateau or downs of Pani Pal lying between Rhotas on our left, ; and the steep naked red peaks of Tartarra. Pani Pal was reached by the main body at noon. The Guides had moved up the ridge to Rhotas to reconnoitre the Tor Tang descent to the Khaibar. Some of the Kasidars or irregular troops of the Amir were visible, running about on the top of Rhotas. Throwing out pickets, the brigade halted at Pani Pal, among the grass shanties which had been occupied by the Kasidars. About 3 P.M. orders were issued that the 1-17th would remain at Pani Pal till the rear guard came up, and that the Guides and the Regiment were to proceed down a glen to Katti Kushta in the Khaibar under Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jenkins. One company of the Regiment was on rear guard,

R. O. 896 of 1878.
N. B.—A detail of the movements and occurrences from Jamrud to Dakka, six days, is published in R. O. No. 895 to 907 of 1878—from 20th to 26th November.

Despatches.
Compare paras. 2 & 5 of Sir Sam Browne's despatch, No. 833, dated 17th March 1879, see G.

G. O. No. 610,
dated 11th
July 1879.
Compare also
G. G. O. No.
10a, dated
18th Decem-
ber 1878,
page 287,
publishing
Sir Sam
Browne's 1st
despatch.

and one on picket ; six companies descended, dandies only accompanied. A start was made at 3-15 P.M. down the glen, which descended suddenly below the crags of Tartarra, and, in all its course, was narrow rugged and steep. After a rapid descent, the Khaibar heights were reached by the leading company of the Regiment at 4-20 P.M., and the heights overlooking the Khaibar were occupied on the right of the main body of the Guides who also had parties out on more distant points. Firing had been heard ever since the arrival at Pani Pal and had gone on all the afternoon. Heavy firing was heard as the troops waited above the Khaibar. About twenty or so minutes after the Regiment arrived, and a little before 5 P.M., the Ali Musjid cavalry appeared, and ran the gauntlet. Fire was opened at long range. Fresh positions lower down the hill sides were then taken up, the Regiment being the right horn of an arc formed by the Guides and itself. Presently a second body of horse appeared, pulled up, scattered and then dashed forward after their leader who, as he galloped forward, fired his pistol. The light was failing, but fire was opened sharply for a minute or two all round the arc, the horns of which fired at from 400 to 450 yards. The bullets rained among the scattered horsemen whose horses swerved and plunged. The village of Katti Kushta just beyond them also got heavily peppered. It was not occupied. There seemed to be about 50 horsemen only. We heard afterwards that about 25 or so were hit. We estimated 14 at the time ; one man formerly in 13th Bengal Lancers, whose horse was shot in the first fire surrendered to Havildar Jabar Khan, and the talk with him was interrupted by the appearance

of the second body of horse. The Regiment fired 770 rounds. As night closed, all withdrew to the heights and there bivouacked. The night was cold. The men had the remains of their one day's food and water in their canteens. They had postins, but no greatcoats and no pakhals. The night passed quietly.

At dawn, on 22nd November, positions were taken up, both on the height, and low down the slopes, close to the pass ready for what might come. Parties were also extended along the steep heights higher up the pass than the path and glen alongside which we bivouacked. Shortly after about 250* of the Afghan infantry appeared. After some parley their leader advanced and laid down his sword, and finally they all surrendered, descending for that purpose from the hills to which some had fled. The arms, chiefly Enfields† were piled in a heap in the Khaibar. The prisoners were dressed in various uniforms, very shabby and looked miserable. Brigadier-General Tytler and the 1-17th came down the glen just after the surrender had been completed. Ali Musjid having been evacuated during the night, the 3rd Infantry Brigade with the Horse Artillery and Cavalry came up the Pass in the forenoon, and the latter pushed on towards Dakka. Between 1 and 2 P.M. Brigadier-General Tytler ordered back seven rifles of the Regiment to Panipal. They marched under Captain Begbie up the narrow glen, but returned on finding that bodies of the Afghan Kasidars were crossing from Rhotas to Tartarra. Two companies were then

* 280 of all ranks. 256 stand of arms. 25 horses and mules.

Para. 6 of Sir Sam Browne's No. 833, dated 17th March 1879, see G. G. O., dated 11th July 1879.

† 211 Enfields.

detailed* and ascended by the Tor Tang Pass, on which they met the 1st Brigade descending from Rhotas. These two companies did not return till after dark on the 23rd. They came back with the picket left at Panipal and with the rear guard who had charge of the greatcoats, pots, ammunition, and pakhals. During this one and a half day's tramp they were without food and almost without water all the time. At Katti Kushta two more companies were on picket. These were unmolested save for a few long shots from the Tartarra heights. The remaining two companies spent the day in the Khaibar; water was plentiful, but no food came till after dark (22nd) when some elephants appeared with flour from Ali Musjid. The men cooked it on the stones.

On the 23rd November a move was made half a mile higher up the Khaibar. To-day the heavy baggage of the Regiment† came up from Jamrud, also the Commissariat, so that this evening some rations were served out. The troops on Rhotas also finished their descent. Two more companies were on picket to-day. Captain Begbie's two companies had a trying outing. On 25th November the Regiment reached Dakka, having marched *via* Landi Khana with the 2nd Brigade. The Regiment occupied the western barracks of the fort, the Guides and 14th Sikhs (Ferozapore) being also in the fort. The rest of the 1st Division was in camp outside. The Regiment remained 17 days at Dakka. The duty was very heavy, many guards, pickets at the Khurd Khaibar Pass, and near the fort, and convoys towards and from Landi Khana of 100 men.

Dakka,
November
1878.

* Under orders from the Brigadier-General.

† 1 jemadar, 3 havildars, 36 rank and file.

The marching in strength into Dakka was—

British Officers	...	...	8
Native Officers	...	...	9
Havildars	...	...	28
Buglers	...	...	10
Rank and File	...	...	430

The British officers include Lieutenant Mansfield, who joined on 22nd from Ali Musjid and Lieutenant E. G. Barrow and Lieutenant A. G. Ternan temporarily attached. Pneumonia attacked the troops in Dakka soon after arrival. The soil was damp and water close to the surface. The exposure in the Khaibar and the cold damp of Dakka and the heavy duty (for, more than once the guards could not be relieved) told on the Regiment, and on 30th November deaths began, while the hospital kept filling with serious cases. Pneumonia attacked the 14th Sikhs badly, and in one night six men died. The deaths kept increasing and on 13th December 1878, the Regiment marched * with its sick nine miles to Busawal, where it joined the 1st Brigade under Brigadier-General H. Macpherson, who had advanced with the Cavalry and Horse Artillery previously. Busawal was a time of rest, but the pneumonia and remittent fever remained very severe, and the patients suffered from the sharp cold. A detachment of two British, two native officers, three buglers and 100 rifles remained at Dakka for convoy duty.

On the 8th December, some of the Mir Jan Khels living south of the Khaibar Pass cut up some of a grazing guard of the Guides Cavalry. At midnight on 9th a force marched under Brigadier-General

Chinar,
March 9th &
10th Decem-
ber 1878.
R. O. 1036,
dated 10th
December
1878.

* P. V. F. D. O. No. 146, dated 11th and 2nd Brigade Order No. 97, dated 12th December 1878.

Tytler. It consisted of companies of 50 men as follows:—

1-17th, 6 Companies.
 Guides, 4 Companies.
 1st Sikh Infantry, 2 Companies.
 Hazara Mountain Battery.
 50 Ghurkahs (IV).
 Sappers and 1 Troop Cavalry.

The men carried greatcoats or postins, and only dandies, pakbals, and ammunition accompanied with hospital trunks.

The Regiment marched with—

British Officers	...	...	4
Native Officers	...	...	4
Non-commissioned Officers	...	...	10
Buglers	...	...	2
Sepoys	...	...	90

and had one company on rear guard. The march lasted the rest of the night to some heights overlooking the plain country about Pesh Bolak, whence a circuit was made into the hills, and about mid-day a hamlet named Chinar reached. It stands among hills near the road which passes from Pesh Bolak into the Lower Khaibar, and on a cross road which passes from Dakka up to the Zakha Khel country. Chinar was empty. Its towers were blown up, and then the force marched back to Dakka by the Mir Jan Khel and Zakha Khel raiding road, the Guides giving rear guard. Dakka was reached by the Regiment at 6-30 P.M. after an outing of 18½ hours, during which over 30 miles of hill-walking were covered. Very few men (one or two) fell out.

Busawal,
 13th to 18th
 December
 1873. For
 report on the
 men at
 Busawal, see
 letter from
 Major Ross,

At Busawal the Regiment got its first breathing time. Brigadier-General Macpherson took it off all extra duties, and issued tea, and rum, and meat to the men. At Dakka besides the convoy duty of 100 men every fourth day, the nights in bed had ranged from

1.75 to 2.50, whereas at Busawal they became 6. No. 223, dated
 On the 14th a draft of 26 rifles came from Kohat. 15th Decem-
 ber 1878.

On 17th December the Regiment* was put with the Guides in the Frontier (afterwards the 3rd) Brigade under Brigadier-General F. H. Jenkins. The 1st Division concentrated at Busawal † to-day, and on 18th marched *via* Chardeh and Ali Baghan to Jallalabad, which was entered on 20th December, the whole division marching through the town, entering by the Peshawar and leaving by the Kabul gate, and then wheeling left and encamping on the sand mounds near Piper's Hill. The 3rd Brigade brought up the rear. On the 21st camp was changed to the ground along the road from Ali Baghan, which was occupied by the division intact until 12th April 1879 ; the Regiment holding with the 11th Bengal Lancers (which came later) the left flank of camp.

The march from Busawal was very cold, and, at Chardeh on 18th the thermometer stood at 22°. This cold killed off the pneumonia patients. The first issue of Kabul warm clothing, given by the State, was made on 23rd December 1878 to the Regiment, and, save some articles for camp-followers, was pretty well completed during January 1879. The men had plenty of bedding and good clothing, but, nevertheless, the sentries suffered from the cold, which was severe enough at Jallalabad to keep the British sentries doubling on their posts.

The marching-in strength into Jallalabad was six

* 3rd Brigade. Compare G. O. C. C., dated 23rd December 1878.

Compare G. O. C. C. 187, dated 16th December 1878. R. O. 1076, dated 17th December 1878.

† Jallalabad, march from Busawal, with 1st Division, R. O. Nos. 1077, dated 17th, 1078 ; dated 18th ; and 1086, dated 19th December 1878.

British officers, 28 havildars, 428 rank and file, nine native officers, ten buglers,

GENERAL NOTES (AT CLOSE OF 1878).

Pneumonia
Epidemic.

I.—As the year 1878 closed, the pneumonia epidemic was still raging. A scare had arisen at Busawal that it was typhus fever, but *post-mortems* had laid the spectre to rest. In the Regiment, which (after the 14th Sikhs) suffered most, it lasted from the end of November 1878 to the middle of February 1879. The 14th had been at Peshawar, and the regiment at Kohat, and both had suffered severely in August and September from the malarious fever of those places. Commencing from 30th November 1878 to 15th February 1879, the Regiment lost, chiefly from pneumonia and remittent fever and chest and lung diseases connected with it—

November 30th to 31st December 1878	...	30 men
January 1879	... ..	16 „
Half February 1879	... ..	6 „
Total		52 men

These were soldiers, and there were besides camp-followers of whom a proportion* died, although they suffered less than the soldiery, notwithstanding that they were worse clad. The proportions of the various classes which compose the corps were taken as they stood on 1st December 1878, and it was found that the incidence of admissions and deaths was as follows—

Classes.	Percentage of admissions to strength.	Deaths per cent. of strength.
Sikhs	28·60	10·30
Dogras	37·00	14·70
Hindustani Hindus	37·10	20·00
Pathans	20·30	6·20
Punjabi Mussalmans	19·00	4·70

* Eight in all.

Thus the Hindustanis (Hindus) suffered most, the Dogras next, and then the Sikhs. The Mussalmans fared best, and, of these, the Punjabi Mussalmans suffered less than the Pathans.

Out of the admissions the following were the deaths per cent. of admissions :—

Sikhs	...	39·70	per cent. of admissions.
Dogra	...	50·00	" "
Hindustanis (Hindus)	...	53·80	" "
Pathans	...	30·70	" "
Punjabi Mussalman	...	25·00	" "

In severity of cases, therefore, the epidemic fell also heaviest on the Hindustanis (Hindus), and next on the Dogras, and then on the Sikhs. The Mussalmans in this view again suffered least, and of them the Punjabis were best off.

Besides their Kabul clothing and their cloth tunics and half mounting suits, the men had rezais (weight ten or eleven pounds), greatcoats and postins.

N. B.—All the men who died up to 21st December 1878, *viz.*, 24 soldiers and five camp-followers were taken ill at Dakka.

II. *Recruiting.*—By Government of India, Military Department No. 310K, dated 14th October 1878, and 912K, dated 16th November 1878, regiments on Kabul service were ordered to recruit up to 800 sepoy, an increase for the Regiment of 160 men. This order was forwarded in B. O., P. F. F., No. 401, dated 26th October 1878, which also ordered the cattle establishments to be increased—

		Total.
A temporary measure only.	Mules by ten mules, four muleteers	... 50 Mules.
	Camel by 14 camels, three sarwans	... 69 Camels.

G. G. O.
No. 1A, 17th
December
1878, G.O.C.C.
19th Decem-
ber 1878.
For reports
of action,
see letter 210,
dated 2nd
November
1878, to
A. A. G.,
P. F. F., and
No. 213, dated
14th Novem-
ber 1878, to
Mily. Secy.,
Punjab,
Govt.

In the Regiment, in October 1878, from Jamrud and Kohat, ten recruiting parties were sent out for Khattaks, Yusufzais, Punjabi Mussalmans, Dogras, Sikhs, Hindustanis, all in proportion to the regimental establishment. The Regiment was 11 short of 640 sepoy when the recruiting began, 153 casualties of all kinds occurred by 1st May 1879, so that recruits had to be obtained to supply

Originally short	...	...	...	...	11
Augmentation	...	...	...	...	160
Casualties	...	...	...	...	153

Total ... 324

The first recruits were obtained about 31st October 1878, and joined at Kohat on 16th November. The Regiment was recruited up to 800 sepoy by 1st May 1879. Of these three batches came up to Jallalabad on 14th February, 23rd March, and (13-16) May 1879. An early batch of 15 men had been previously sworn in ; and after them 66 recruits at Jallalabad joined the ranks on 3rd April 1879, 61 on 16th May, 1879; 57 were nearly ready to join by the time the corps marched on 11th June, but, finally, were kept back till 7th August 1879.

These batches were drilled and had fired 30 or 40 rounds of ball per man. Their drill at Jallalabad was often interrupted by their having to take duty. Their joining was due to the exertions of Lieutenant Bunny, the Adjutant.

III. *Kabul Clothing*.—By Government of India, Military Department No. 789 K, dated 9th November 1878, the following free kit was given to the soldiery as well as 15 per cent. of postins for guard duty to the Regiment :—

One jersey, one blanket, one water-proof sheet (Cawnpore), two pairs socks, one pair mittens.

To followers by Government of India, Military, No. 542K, dated 28th October 1878—

One blanket, one mirzai or postin, one pair pyjamas, one pair shoes, one pair pattis, one water-proof sheet.

Company dhobies and all permanent mustered establishments got this clothing.

IV. *Rations*.—Free rations were given to soldiery and public followers—

One seer atta or rice, two chittacks dhâl, one chittack ghee, and one-third chittack salt for soldiery, and the same for followers save as regards half chittack ghee.

From 1st January to 1st June 1879, the Khaibar troops of 1st Division got only * three-fourth seer atta in kind, drawing compensation at divisional † head-quarters price current rates for the remaining one-fourth seer atta.

V. *Establishments*. — By Government of India, Military Department, No. 1203S, dated 31st October 1878, the Quartermaster's establishment was raised to one tindal and eight lascars.

By Government of India, Military Department, No. 817K, dated 11th November 1878, and by G. O. C. C., dated 21st October 1878, the pay of the Kahar establishment was raised for Kabul field service only —

Sirdars to 15. Mates, 10. Kahars, 8.

VI. *Rum*.—Rum was given to the men on payment when the pneumonia epidemic was heavy. It was stopped in March 1879. Occasionally it was

* P. V. Force D. O. No. 248, dated 28th December 1878.

† D. O. No. 728, dated 31st March 1879.

given on payment in wet cold weather,* and "free" on special occasions of exposure and fatigue.

1879.

Jallalabad.

THE stay of the Regiment at Jallalabad may be divided into three periods :—

I. From 20th December 1878 to 12th April 1879, when it was there with the 1st Division, Peshawar Valley Force, under Sir Sam Browne.

II. From 12th April to 25th April 1879 when it was there with the whole of the 3rd Brigade under Brigadier-General Appleyard, 85th Foot.

III. From 25th April to 11th June 1879, when it held Jallalabad along with detachments of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, left for garrison and convoy work in Jallalabad. The Regiment was, all through, in 3rd Brigade.

For three months the duty remained heavy, averaging 2·50 nights in bed. Working parties were numerous both in draining and clearing camp, and in building redans and lunettes about the camp of the division.

On 1st January the Regiment took part in an Empress Parade at Jallalabad.

On 28th February it was present at a parade held to receive the Commander-in-Chief Sir Frederick Paul Haines.

On 6th February a party of 50 rifles was sent under Captain Bruce to strengthen Ali Baghan, threatened by an attack from Mohmands.

Mayarouting
7th February
1879. R. O.
117 and 118,
dated 8th
February
1879; also

On 7th February a part of the Regiment, as per margin, under the Commanding Officer, marched, with Brigadier-General Macpherson, at 4 A.M.,

* D. O. No. 554, dated 2nd March 1879 and 623, dated 14th March 1879. Jallalabad.

across the Kabul and Kunar rivers into Kama to drive off these same Mohmands from Mayar, a village belonging to Sirdar Akbar Khan. General Macpherson had about 1,000 Infantry and some squadrons of the 10th Hussars and 11th Bengal Lancers, and the Hazara Mountain Battery and a few Sappers. The Regiment was on rear guard, and, owing to difficulties of fording the Kunar river, which was flowing in about 13 streams, did not reach Mayar till 1-30 P.M., though the distance was but short. Some camp-followers and mules of the force were lost in the Kunar. The Mohmands had retreated, and only a few shots were fired at them by the 20th Punjab Infantry and the Battery. Mayar had been partially stormed by them. The return march began at 1-30 P.M., and the force halted near the Kunar, and bivouacked for the night. The 1st Sikh Infantry, however, marched back to Camp Jalalabad by 7 P.M., again fording the Kunar at sunset.

Major Ross' Report to D. A. Quarter-master-General, No. 26, dated 8th February 1879.

On 10th February a temporary mess-house fell in on the officers, five in number. Captain Bruce and Brownlow were severely injured.

Accident to officers.

On 14th February Lieutenant Bunny joined from Kohat depôt with one native officer, one bugler, and 81 rifles, chiefly recruits.

It was considered desirable to make a political demonstration into Lughman. A force accompanied Major Cavagnari under Brigadier-General F. H. Jenkins, consisting of the Guides, 1st Sikh Infantry, Hazara Mountain Battery, Squadron 10th Hussars and two Companies Rifle Brigade (Battalion 4). It started on the 22nd February 1879. The

Lughman Expedition, 22nd to 25th February 1879. R. O. 176, dated 21st February 1879. For details of expedition compare R.O. 177, dated 26th February 1879.

* 4 British officers.
8 Native officers.
21 Havildars.
3 Buglers.
229 Rank and file

regiment* marched out under the Commanding Officer and left its guards standing in Camp

Jalalabad. One and a half days' cooked provisions were carried by the men, and one and a half days' on mules. Greatcoats and rezais were taken, also six mule-loads of ammunition, the cooking pots (four mules), and ten dandies.

On 22nd February, crossing the Kabul river by the pontoon bridge, the force marched through Besud and across the end of the Dasht-i-Gambir, into the Valley at Katz, or Kach, the village of Asmatullah Jabar Khel, and encamped at Charbagh.

On 23rd (the Regiment on rear guard) the force crossed, at Karghai, the Alisang river, and marched up its right bank 11 miles to Tirgharri, 26 miles from Jalalabad, at the junction of the Alishang and Alingar rivers in Lughman, where the force bivouacked. On 24th there was a halt during which crowds of people came down both valleys and met Major Cavagnari.

On the 25th, the force marched back the 26 miles to Jalalabad, the Regiment being again, with the Guides, on rear guard. Starting at 7-15 A.M., got in at 6 P. M.

On 23rd March a native officer and 80 rifles of whom 60 were recruits joined from the depôt.

On 20th March at Jalalabad, Lieutenant W. R. Yeilding, 54th Foot, joined as probationer for Bengal Staff Corps. On the 30th March, Captain Bruce left the corps.

Kach outing,
1st and 2nd
April 1879.
R. O. 319,
and 320,
dated 1st and
2nd April
1879.

Towards the end of March the Khugiani tribe showed signs of giving trouble. The 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier-General Tytler, came up therefore, and on 1st April a forward movement of troops occurred. Brigadier-General Gough with all arms moved on Fattehabad. General Macpherson moved across the Siah Sang to intercept Asmatullah

Jabar Khel. A force of cavalry forded the Kabul river to skirt the Besud Hills (these lost 46 or so of the 10th Hussars—drowned), and a body of Infantry under Major Campbell of the Guides forded the Kabul river above Jalalabad, and made for Katz or Kach. The Regiment furnished for this two British officers, two native officers, six havildars, one bugler, 94 rank and file under Lieutenant Bunny. These troops were joined by Major Wood's Cavalry above mentioned. They missed Asmatullah, who also escaped General Macpherson. The Katz column returned on 2nd April. On this occasion on 2nd April, General Gough fought the action of Fattahabad, with the Khugianis. In consequence of these events, the 2nd Brigade moved on to Fattahabad and was followed* on 12th April, by the 1st Divisional head-quarters and 1st Brigade which marched to Gandamak, leaving the 3rd Brigade in garrison† at Jalalabad with E-3 Royal Artillery and a squadron 11th Bengal Lancers attached. Owing to this move, working parties had been heavily employed on Fort Sale at Jalalabad of which the Regiment had its full share.

Till 25th April the Regiment, with the 51st King's Own Light Infantry and half of the Guides, held a contracted camp in Jalalabad. Then the head-quarters 3rd Brigade went on to Gandamak,‡ leaving in garrison at Jalalabad, the half Battalion Guides, 100 men 51st, two Guns E-3, Squadron 11th Bengal Lancers, and the regiment. From this time until the evacuation, the troops did, after completing

* Advance of Division, D. O. 809, dated 11th April 1879, on Gandamak.

† 3rd Brigade garrisons Jalalabad, D. O. 810, and R. O. 236, dated 11th April 1879.

‡ 3rd Brigade Order No. 342, dated 23rd April 1879.

Fort Sale, chiefly convoy work till the evacuation of Afghanistan commenced in end of May when working parties again became heavy. All May and the early days of June the duty was heavy.

On 13th May a draft came from the depôt, one native officer and 81 rifles, of whom 59 were recruits. Owing to cholera they had to be quarantined, and did not join till 16th. Cholera broke out on 13th May among the commissariat kahars attached to the Regiment. It was brought up by Hardwar pilgrims who arrived early in May.

On 8th May the Amir, Yakub Khan, came into the British camp at Gandamak, and, on 26th May, the Treaty was signed. It passed through Jalalabad on 27th May in charge of Mr. Jenkins.

Return
March 11th
to 21st June
1879.

The retiring troops began to pass through Jalalabad on 3rd June.* On 4th June 140 rifles of the Regiment were sent back to Barikab and 50 more left with sick animals on 10th. On 10th June the 2nd Brigade, under General Tytler came in, and the Regiment which had been left at Jalalabad marched out on 11th June after a stay of six months nearly. The Regiment was halted one day at Dakka to hold the Fort, relieving the 20th Punjab Infantry, but, on relief by the 45th Sikhs, moved on. It emerged from the Khaibar on 18th June 1879, and re-entered Kohat on 21st June, after having been absent since 3rd October 1878.

* D. O. 1107, dated 20th May 1879.

ROUTE.

11th Ali Baghan.	17th Sherzai.
12th Chardeh.	18th Hurri Singh.
13th Ardana.	19th Bad-i-Bir.
14th & 15th Dakka.	20th Mithani.
16th Landi Kana.	21st Kohat.

R. O. 593, dated Jalalabad, 10th June 1879, to No. 634, dated Kohat, 21st June 1879.

STRENGTH ON MARCHING OUT OF THE KHAIBAR ON 18TH
JUNE 1879.

British Officers	...	...	7
Native Officers	...	...	12
Havildars	...	...	33
Buglers ...	...	...	12
Rank and File	...	...	590

At Kohat, the Regiment relieved the 2nd Native Infantry (Queen's Own) who went to Ali Musjid.

During the campaign the depôt was commanded by Lieutenant Bunny up to February 1879, and then by Captain Begbie.

Cholera troubled the British Army, as it retired Cholera. from Gandamak, sharply. The Regiment was fortunate. Cholera appeared at Jalalabad early in May, and on 13th attacked the commissariat kahars attached to the Regiment. The first soldier of the Regiment was attacked on 17th May. From 13th May to 11th June, four sepoy were attacked at Jalalabad, of whom three died, also two camp-followers, one died.

From Jalalabad to Kohat (11th June to 21st June), four soldiers were attacked at headquarters, one died. In the detachment at Barikab, 4th June, there were seven cases (soldiers), two of which died.

Thus, from Jalalabad to Kohat, 13th May to 21st June, there were—

		Cases.	Deaths.
Soldiers	...	... 15	6
Camp-followers	...	... 2	1

In Kohat, after arrival and after a lull, three fatal cases occurred among the soldiers.

The band did not accompany the Regiment on the Afghan Campaign, but the pipes were with it the whole time.

Furlough was opened to the men from 1st July to 30th November, and one-fifth instead of one-sixth of the sepoy were allowed to go.

By G. O. C. C., dated 26th June 1879, it was ordered that Kabul extra allowances should cease for the Khaibar column, on the troops reaching Jumrud. For the regiment, this date is the 18th June 1879.

By G. O. C. C., dated 2nd July 1879, orders were given to allow the strength of Regiments to fall to the ordinary peace establishment (R. O. 716 of 1879).

Order by Sir
S. Browne.

The following complimentary report was received from Lieutenant-General Sir Sam Browne, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., and published in R. O. No. 805 of 1879:

"THE 1st Sikhs has also been longer in the field than any regiment but the Guides. The excellent discipline of this Regiment, and the pains bestowed on all matters relating to its efficiency have made it second to none."

*Note on deaths in Afghanistan on Field Service—
taken from the nominal roll compiled for the
Adjutant-General in September 1879 from the
current weekly and monthly returns.*

NOTE.—No one was killed or wounded. One man, a Lughmani, in the Khaibar operations was returned "missing" but afterwards in Lughman it was found out that he had, on the march, on 20th November 1887, deserted with his arms.

Deaths from Disease.

4 havildars, 3 naiks, 56 sepoy	...	Total	63
Camp-followers	...	...	12

Of the 63 soldiers, the detail is as follows:—

Pneumonia	...	...	...	40
Remittent Fever	...	...	...	8
Bronchitis	...	...	...	4
Pleurisy	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	1
Cholera	...	...	...	6
Typhoid Fever	}	...	...	{ 1
Enteric Fever		...	...	{ 2
Total			...	63

Note.—By classes these 63 casualties represented—

- 36 Sikhs.
- 3 Dogras.
- 7 Hindustani Hindus.
- 9 Punjabi Musulmans.
- 8 Pathans.

By G. G. O. No. 804, dated 22nd August 1879, ^{Donation Batta.} six months' donation batta was granted to the troops who served in Afghanistan and Beluchistan, including the reserves in the latter. The last available date for crossing the Afghan frontier was fixed at 26th May 1879—the day of signature by the Amir of the Treaty of Gandamak. By G. G. O. No. 856, dated 5th September 1879, batta was limited to troops actually under the General Officers Commanding in the war.

The last time the 1st Sikh Infantry received batta was after the Indian Mutiny 1857-59 (see page 69). For Punjab batta, see page 24, note. War Medal for Afghanistan, G. O. 144 and 168 of 1880. Six ^{Afghan Medal Ali Musjid Clasp.} clasps settled, G. G. O. 673, dated 10th December 1880. The Regiment receives the medal and clasp for Ali Musjid.

On 3rd September 1879 the Kabul outbreak occurred, and on 8th September its news came back ^{Fresh Kabul Disturbances.} to Kohat from Simla. Orders had been issued to seize the Shutargardan Pass and to move back the

Kandahar troops on the 5th, and on the 9th Sir F. Roberts arrived in Kohat *en route* to the front. The duty of holding Kohat fell to the Regiment and also heavy convoy duty to Thal, Mathani, and towards Rawal Pindi. On 19th September a telegram came from the Assistant Adjutant General, Punjab Frontier Force; "Augmented strength of all regiments to be retained" and on 21st orders were sent out for fresh recruiting, the regiment being 43 short of 800 sepoy. This order was published in G. O. C. C., dated 22nd September 1879 issued in Government of India, Military 3952K, dated 16th September 1879.

B. O., 222
dated 26th
September
1879, R. O.,
1031 of 1879.

Furlough to British officers of all regiments in the Punjab and at frontier stations was stopped for the present under orders from the Government of India.

Major Rice
rejoins.

On 29th October 1879 the Commandant, Major H. C. P. Rice, rejoined from furlough on medical certificate, and Major Ross and Captains Brownlow and Begbie reverted to their own appointments.

During the month of November an expedition was organised under the command of Brigadier-General Tytler, v.c., c.b., against the Zaimukhts, a tribe occupying a valley about 30 miles long between Thal Biland Khel and the Samāna range and north-west of the Miranzai valley.

On the 13th November orders were received by telegram to hold a wing of the Regiment in readiness to proceed to Doaba escorting commissariat stores and ammunition for General Tytler's force, to form a depôt at Doaba, and to be prepared to join General Tytler in the Zaimukht Valley, whenever he should require the stores.

Under further telegraphic instructions the head-

quarters and wing of the Regiment marched on the 17th, strength as per margin,
 British Officers ... 4
 Native Officers ... 6 and reached Doaba on the
 Rank and File ... 261 20th and formed a depôt there,
 having marched by Sherkot, Ibrahimzai, and Tog.

Owing to some delay in the starting of the expedition, the wing remained at Doaba till the 11th December, but on the 3rd of that month, under directions from General Tytler, it executed a reconnoissance about six miles up the Zaimukht valley from its eastern exit at Torawarri.

On the 11th the wing marched to Torawarri.

On the 17th it was ordered to Thal to meet a threatened raid from Khost, and on the 28th General Tytler's force having returned from the Zaimukht Valley, the wing returned to Kohat, marching by Surazai, Hangu, and Sherkot.

Note.—During Zaimukht expedition, the wing gave escorts for signallers into the enemy's country on 12th, 14th, and 15th December 1879.

By Government of India, Military Department, Increase Punjab Camel Establishment.
 letter No. 1745, dated 3rd September, the pay of jemadars of camels was raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 and of sarwans from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per mensem.

1880.

On 7th January the *Gazette*, dated 22nd November 1879, was received promoting Major A. G. Ross to a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy for the Afghan Campaign of 1878-79, G. G. O. 1242, dated 6th December 1879, (*London Gazette* 6587, 21st November 1879). Brevet to Major Ross.

Lieutenant W. R. Yeilding having been transferred to the 5th Gurkhas, his name was struck off Lieutenant Yeilding leaves.
 the rolls of the Regiment from 9th January.

Inspection.

On the 4th February the regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Watson, v.c., c.b.

Lieutenant
Vansittart
joins.

On the 11th February Lieutenant E. Vansittart joined as Attached Officer.

On 14th February the Regiment furnished six companies of 40 files each to escort the funeral of Brigadier-General Tytler, c.b., v.c.

Recruiting
Measures
Afghan
War 1879-
80.

Owing to the increasing demand for recruits the Government in the early part of 1880 adopted the following measures:—

I. Direct commissions as jemadars were offered to sons of native gentlemen who should bring 50 recruits.

The mode of dealing with these bodies was laid down for the Punjab Frontier Force in B. O. 107, dated 22nd April 1880. (Punjab Military 1085 and 1772, dated 8th March 1880 and 16th April 1880).

II. By G. O. C. C., dated 16th March 1880, a bounty of Rs. 50 was ordered for all recruits (save those brought by direct commission men) enlisted between 16th March and 16th December 1880 ; Rs. 25 to be paid on enlistment and Rs. 25 at the end of three years, or in the *interim* if ill-health forced the recruit to leave the service. These men enlist only for three years, but after that, if Government wants them, and they are fit, they can be re-enrolled under the ordinary rules of the Native Army.

A. G., 1189
B., dated
Simla, 16th
April 1880.

III. Regiments warned for, or on, service were directed to call on their pensioned sepoys to re-engage on the following terms, provided they may be willing, physically fit for service beyond the frontier, and under 40 years of age :—

1. Re-engagement to be for as long as Regiment is on service, but total period not to exceed three years.

2. Each man, sepoy's pay, along with good-conduct pay he held when pensioned, also kit-money Rs. 30, and the annual half mounting allowance under existing regulations.

This order is only for Native Infantry.

By B. O., P. F. F., 107, dated 22nd April 1880, an extra troop or company was sanctioned in every regiment of Cavalry and Infantry of the Punjab Frontier Force, making in the Infantry nine companies. The company to be complete in every respect with the usual establishment of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, buglers and followers, and with staff allowance for a pay and color havildar and usual company contingent allowance. Promotions to subadar and the promotions of the naiks and havildars were allowed to each regiment. The jemadar's post was reserved for a direct commission candidate. The total strength of the regiment is thus raised from 912 to 926 of all native ranks, the increase being composed of two native officers, five havildars, five naiks, two buglers. The nine companies were equalised as far as possible, *viz.*

8 Companies at 89 = 712 Sepoys.

1 Company at 88 = 88 „

Total 800 „

In the 1st Sikh Infantry the new or 9th Company was established on 1st May 1880, and was lettered "K" The proportion of classes was maintained by taking every 9th man out of the 100 composing each of the former 8 companies, and commencing the selection in each company on a fresh number—the next lower number. The company K was attached to the left half battalion.

* Cancelled see next entry.

Formation of an extra or 9th Company out of the Regiment, Punjab Military No. 1085 and 1772, dated 8th March 1880 and 16th April 1880.*

K. Company cancelled.
Note. In December 1880, the Government granted the augmentation of a Subadar and Jemadar.

Khattak Disturbances July 1880.

Bounty ceased.

Khattak disturbances August and September 1880.

By B. O. No. 139, dated 19th May 1880, based on Military Secretary, Punjab Government, No. 134C., dated Simla 14th May 1880, K Company was cancelled with expressions of regret from the Brigadier-General, and Lieutenant-Governor for the doing away with the promotions. In the 1st Sikh Infantry the company was broken up* on 22nd May 1880.

In July, the Barak, Manzai and other South Eastern Khattaks disagreed with their Suzerain, Nawab Sir Khwaja Mahammad Khan of Teri, K.C. S.L., refusing to obey his orders or pay revenue. They have been incited thereto by one Mulla Abdul Rahim, late school master at Teri.

As a menace, and for action if need be, the posts on the Kohat and Bannu Road were re-inforced, Lattamar and Bahadar Khel from Bannu, and Banda Daud Shah from Kohat.

Telegraphic orders were received at 8-30 P.M. on 24th July, and at 3 A.M. 100 rifles of the Regiment, with two buglers and two native officers marched for Banda under Captain Begbie.

On the 22nd August orders were received cancelling the grant of bounty, after 1st September to recruits, *vide* page 132.

Captain Begbie's detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Ross marched on 28th August 1880 with Major Plowden, the Deputy Commissioner, to Narri, and were there joined by a Squadron of 5th Punjab Cavalry, and 100 rifles, 1st Punjab Infantry from Edwardesabad. The detachment marched through the Kunh-i-Gao Pass into Chauntra on 29th August, when Mulla Abdul Rahim was surrendered to the Deputy Commissioner. The troops separated on 8th September, the detachment of the Regiment

* R. O., 463 and 464.

returning to Kohat on 10th September, bringing in the Mullah as a prisoner.

Furlough, at 33 per cent., was opened to the Native Army early in October 1880 to last till October 1881. The furlough of the regiment commenced on 1st November.

The Regiment marched from Kohat in course of relief on the 8th December, and proceeding *via* Fattah Jang and Kala-ki-Serai reached Abbottabad on the 21st December 1880, and relieved the 6th Punjab Infantry.

By letter No. 8470K, 28th September 1880, from Military Secretary to Government to Adjutant-General in India, it was directed that recruiting should cease, and that the strength of regiments should be allowed to decrease until they reached their former strength of 640 privates.

For grant of Afghan medal, see page 129.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for Jawakhi, see page 102.

Furlough
1880-81.

March to
Abbottabad
in course of
relief.

Reduction to
former
strength of
640 privates.

Afghan
Medal.
Brevet step.

Casualties during Campaign of 1878-79.

	B. O.	N. O.	N. C. O. and Privates.	Total.
Strength on crossing frontier, 20th Nov. 1878	6	9	468	483
Numbers which subsequently joined	3	3	280	286
Total	9	12	748	769
Died of disease	...	...	63	63
Discharged	...	...	6	6
Deserted	...	...	2	2
Invalided, including sick sent to rear	1	...	36	37
Transferred	1	...	8	9
Total	2	...	115	117
Remaining on re-entering British territory, 18th June 1879	7	12	633	652

1881.

Mahsud
Waziri
Expedition.

On the 12th March telegraphic orders were received to hold in readiness 550 rifles to proceed to Tānk on the Derah Ismail Khan border, to form part of a force of about 5,000 men assembling there for operations against the Mahsud Waziris. Only 500 rifles were to enter the hills; they were to be supplied with 200 rounds of ammunition per rifle, and were to enter the hills on strictly Kabul scale. Transport to consist principally of mules, to be procured from Mardan and Rawal Pindi.

2 Companies
march on
20th March
1881.

Three
Companies
march on
22nd.

Head-quar-
ter's march
on 24th.

250 miles in
17 marches,
arrive at
Tānk, 9th
April. Tānk.

Position of
Regiment in
Force.
18th April
move to Zam.

As there were not sufficient men at head-quarters to supply 550 rifles, letters were at once despatched for the recall of 104 of the men on furlough. Cattle sufficient to move two companies having been received on the 19th, two companies under Captain Begbie marched by single marches to await the arrival of the head-quarters at Fatteh Jang. A further supply of cattle arrived on the 21st, and, on the 22nd, three more companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, marched to await the arrival of head-quarters at Kalaki Serai. On the 24th, no more cattle having been received, and the order being imperative that the Regiment should reach Tānk by the 9th April, cattle of all descriptions, bullocks, ponies, and camels were hired, and the head-quarters marched. The advanced detachments and furlough men were duly picked up by the way, and the required 550 rifles, marching *viâ* Pindi Gheb, Kalabagh, and Lakki, reached Tānk, 250 miles without a halt, on the 9th April. On reaching Tānk a memorandum was issued by Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, C. B., Commanding, detailing the order of march, and in this there was assigned to the 1st Sikhs the honourable position of leading the advance guard

throughout the whole expedition. On the 18th April, the whole force having assembled at Tānk, a move was made to the mouth of the Zam Pass.

The objects of the expedition were two fold: Objects of expedition. first, and chiefly, to demand the surrender of the six men who were leaders in the burning of the town of Tānk on 1st January 1879; and, secondly, to exact a fine for the various raids committed in British territory.

On the 19th five of the six leaders demanded Surrender of five ring-leaders. surrendered themselves, but as the sixth one, Masakh, belonging to the Abdul Rahman Khel section of the Nana Khels, had not come in, and for other political reasons, it was thought expedient to carry out the invasion of the country.

On the 21st the force commenced its march up the Zam, and reached Jhandola without opposition on the 22nd April.

On the 23rd, 250 rifles of the Regiment took Reconnaissance, 23rd April. part in a reconnaissance in force, consisting of 1,000 rifles and 80 sabres under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, to examine and render practicable the Shahur Pass leading into the Kin Tānk Valley. This was accomplished without opposition.

The force marched: 24th to Haidari Kach, 25th to Advance up Kin Tānk on 24th. Turan China, 26th to Barwand, and 27th to Tangi Ragza. During all these marches the Regiment led the advance guard, and, in conjunction with the cavalry, furnished all the day pickets and grazing guards. To equalise the labour the Regiment was not employed on night duties. There was no opposition by day so far, but a few shots were generally fired into camp each night.

On the 28th April, the day pickets of the Regiment Skirmish by day pickets, 28th. had a slight skirmish with the enemy. The pickets

were under the command of Lieutenant Bunny. No casualties on our side. One man killed and two or three wounded on that of the enemy.

Skirmish and
turning
movement,
29th.

On the 29th, the force marched to Narai Ragza. The Regiment was in slight contact with the enemy for most of the way. After the camp was fixed, and the day picket posted, the Regiment was employed in reconnoitring and turning a position held in advance by a force of the enemy estimated at 3,000 or 4,000. As the turning movement proceeded, the enemy abandoned his position after slight opposition. The Regiment had no loss. The enemy had four or five casualties.

30th April.

On 30th marched to Kundiwām, slight opposition; wounded and made prisoner of one Waziri.

1st to 3rd
May.
Action of
Shah Alam
Ragza.

Halted 1st and 2nd May, and on 3rd the force marched to Shah Alam Ragza. The enemy was found to be holding two hills commanding a kotal over which the road passed. The Regiment attacked the position, from which the firing was fairly smart, and drove the enemy off without sustaining any loss. It then drove the enemy from another ridge to which he had retired, and then advanced about 500 yards and about half way up a spur, which was about a mile long, and ascended about a thousand feet to a craggy rock at the top. There the Regiment was halted in the following order : two companies about half way up the hill under Captain Begbie in advance, three companies 50 yards lower down in support, and one company 50 yards still lower down in reserve, the support under the Commandant, and the reserve under Lieutenant Bunny. The ground was rough and rocky, and was clothed with a thick growth of shrubby oak-tree. While halted in this position, a

body of the enemy about 300 or 400 strong under their two chief leaders Madmir and Mashak, stole down the hill, and after firing a volley charged down sword in hand, and with loud shouts on the two companies in advance. These met the charge with great firmness. They fired a volley, and fixing their bayonets, forced the enemy to retire, and then, reinforced by one, and subsequently by two companies from the support, drove him steadily up to his last stronghold at the top of the hill. There he was attacked gallantly by the advance body under Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, and finally driven off the hill. The "retire" was now sounded by the Brigadier-General Commanding, and the Regiment retired covered by the 6th Punjab Infantry to its camp. So thorough had been the defeat of the enemy that not a man attempted to follow, nor was there a single shot fired during the retirement. The casualties sustained by the Regiment were, two men killed, one mortally wounded, and 13 wounded. The loss of the enemy was, comparatively, very heavy. He left 28 dead bodies in the field, and had 12 mortally wounded, besides a large number who were wounded, but not so severely as to prevent their immediate escape. Among the killed was Madmir, one of the principal leaders.

Nominal Roll of killed and wounded.

No.	Rank and Name.	Co.	Nature of Casualty.
3241	Sepoy Nand Singh ..	D	Killed—gunshot.
3759	" Jaimal Singh...	D	Killed—gunshot.
2279	Naik Allah Singh ...	A	Mortally wounded; gunshot.
3255	Sepoy Utam Singh ...	F	Dangerously wounded; gunshot.
2519	Havildar Narain Singh	B	Slightly wounded; stone.
2948	Naik Dhalip Singh ...	B	" " sword cut.
3384	Sepoy Ganda Singh ...	G	" " sword cut.
3468	" Mahomed Buksh	F	" " gunshot.
3613	" Attar Singh ...	A	" " stone.

Nominal Roll of killed and wounded.—(Continued).

No.	Rank and Name.	Co.	Nature of Casualty.
2861	Naik Rahimdad ...	H	Slightly wounded; stone.
3576	Sepoy Prem Singh ...	G	" " stone.
3313	" Sundar Singh...	C	" " stone.
3464	" Hurdar Singh .	E	" " stone.
3272	" Gulab Singh ...	D	" " stone.
3874	" Rur Singh ...	B	" " stone.
3925	" Sundar Singh...	F	" " stone.

R. O. 315.

After the action, the Commandant issued a regimental order, which, after describing the operations, continued as follows:—

"THE Commanding Officer offers his most heartfelt congratulations to the Regiment on the complete success of the day's work, and he desires to thank most earnestly all ranks, both British and Native, for the excellent manner in which they have this day sustained the reputation, and added to the laurels of the regiment. It has given him great pleasure to bring to the notice of the Brigadier-General the names of Lieutenant-Colonel Ross and Captain Begbie for their gallant leading throughout the day.

"The whole Regiment behaved so well that the Commanding Officer finds it difficult to single out names for special mention, but the following were among those who were conspicuous for gallantry:

"Subadars—Karmdad, Sher Singh, Miah Singh, and Nawab Khan. Jemadars—Lal Singh, Chaggat Singh, Jabbar Khan, and Hira Singh. No. 2519, Havildar Narain Sing,* B; 2948, Naik Dhalip Singh, B; 3233, Lance Naik, Saif Ali, F; 3222, Lance Naik, Imamdin, C; 3369, Sipahis—Husain Shah* E; 3468, Mahomed Buksh*, F; 3373, Sammand Singh,

* Order of Merit, 3rd class, see page 143.

C; 3438, Ram Singh, D; 3342, Haidar Khan, C; 3384, Gunda Singh (4), G; 2959, Attar Singh, B; 3681, Mazar Khan, D; 3918, Bakar Khan, G; 3381, Rusmat Khan, G; 3081, Bugler Bagga, F; 2515, Pay and Color Havildar Wazir Khan, E; 3455, Lance Naik Mahabbat, B"—

The Brigadier-General Commanding issued on B. O. 248. the same day the following brigade order:—

"THE passage of the troops to this encampment having been disputed by the enemy, it had to be forced, and this was done by a spirited advance of the 1st Sikhs under Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, who specially mentions Lieutenant-Colonel Ross and Captain Begbie, under whose steady leading the skirmishers of the 1st Sikhs were not to be denied at the various stands made by the enemy, who, when their last position had been carried, and occupied, and eventually withdrawn from, did not fire a shot or follow up, as they invariably do unless thoroughly beaten."

The force marched on the 4th to Moghal Khel. ^{4th May.} The Regiment was not engaged; but a few shots were fired at the baggage guards, and No. 3130, Sipahi Harnam Singh, E, was dangerously wounded by a gunshot wound through the leg.

On the 5th May the force moved without oppo- ^{5th May to} sition to Kaniguram, halted there on 6th moved to ^{8th May.} Sam a mile beyond Kaniguram, on the 7th, and halted on the 8th.

On the 9th, the force marched to Do Towey, and ^{9th May.} on the 10th to Makin. On this latter day, the Regi- ^{10th May.} ment proceeded on to within about three miles of Razmak, and received over 900 camels and some mules laden with six days' supplies from General Gordon's force at Razmak, and escorted them back to Makin.

11th and
12th May.

13th to 16th
May.

The force halted during the 11th and 12th at Makin, and on the 13th commenced its return march down the Shai Tānk towards Tānk. On the 13th, it reached Janjal, on the 14th Sarmaya Kach, on the 15th Murghaiband, and on the 16th Jhandola.

During the whole of this time the Regiment continued to lead the advance guard, and to furnish the day-pickets and grazing guards. This latter duty was a very onerous one, for there were latterly 3,500 camels to guard, and yet the Regiment had the good fortune not to lose a single one throughout the whole expedition.

17th May.

On the 17th, in consideration of the long march before it, the Regiment was permitted to leave the force, and make a single march into Tānk.

18th May
Return
march to
Abbottabad.

Arrival there
5th June.

On the 18th May it commenced its return march for Abbottabad, and pursuing the same route as that by which it came, reached Abbottabad on the 5th June, thus, accomplishing the 300 miles, from Makin to Abbottabad, in 23 days. The weather was very hot, the thermometer in a single-poled tent getting up to 114° F.

Health
during the
expedition.

The Regiment was attacked at Tānk by an epidemic of mumps, and throughout the expedition there was an average of about eight to ten men in hospital from this malady. But, with the exception of these and the wounded, the health was very good, the average total number in hospital per diem being 4.19 per cent.

Ammunition
expended.

The principal expenditure of ammunition was on the 3rd May, when 2,057 rounds were fired, an average of 4.39 rounds per man engaged. The number of rounds expended during the whole expedition was 2,903 being an average of 5.58 rounds per man of actual strength.

In regimental order No. 475, dated 28th June 1881, the following extract from the *Gazette of India* was published, No. 351, dated Simla, 24th June 1881—

"Order of Merit.
Rewards."

"THE Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned men of the 1st Sikh Infantry to the third class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in action with the Mahsud Waziris at Shah Alam Ragza, on the 3rd May, 1881 :—

2519, Havildar Narain Singh.

3369, Sepoy Hussain Shah.

3468, Sepoy Mahomed Buksh."

Donation batta, under G. G. O. No. 459, dated 6th August 1880, was, on 27th July 1881, received by the wing employed on reconnoissance and escort duties in the Zaimukht country (page 131). This is the fourth issue of donation batta to the corps since its formation.

The insignia of the three Orders of Merit won at Shah Alam Ragza were given to the men by Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, C.B., on the 3rd of August, at a parade of all the troops of the Abbottabad garrison. In a speech which General Kennedy made on the occasion he expressed in most flattering terms his high opinion of the conduct of the Regiment throughout the whole Waziri expedition.

In regimental order No. 623 of 8th August, 1881, was published the General order (G. G. O. No. 418, dated Simla, July 29th, 1881), in which the Governor-General in Council announces that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, had been graciously

Waziri
Expedition.
Orders of
Merit
(three).

Donation
batta, 1879.

Presentation
of Orders of
Merit.

Afghan
Campaign
Honorary
Distinctions
on Colours.

pleased to permit certain corps to bear upon their standards, colours, or appointments certain words in commemoration of their gallant conduct during the recent campaigns in Afghanistan. The Regiment receives the words "*Ali Musjid, Afghanistan, 1878-79.*"

The Regiment now carries three honorary distinctions on its colours (compare page 36).

Lieutenant
Mansfield
struck off.

Lieutenant Mansfield, officiating Wing Officer, whose services were placed at Brigadier-General Tytler's disposal, for commissariat work on 11th October, 1879 (R.O. No. 1080, dated 13th October 1879), having been confirmed in the Commissariat Department by G. G. O. 424, dated 5th August, 1881, was struck off the roll of the corps on 17th August 1881. (R. O. 653 of 1881.)

Inspection,
1881.

On the 12th July, the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, C. B. In his remarks, after calling attention to one or two minor points of drill he proceeds: "I have nothing but praise to accord to the Regiment in regard to its healthy and soldier-like appearance, the excellent order of its arms, accoutrements, and equipments generally; its invariable good conduct in quarters; and its refreshing bearing in the field—of which latter excellence I had an intimate experience in the late Waziri expedition, throughout which the numerous and varied duties assigned to the Regiment were most efficiently performed."

Lieutenant-
Colonel Ross
and Major
Brownlow
take
furlough.

Major Brownlow and Lieutenant-Colonel Ross proceeded on furlough on the 8th and 24th November respectively. Captains Lambe and Begbie, Wing Officers, were appointed Second-in-command and Wing Commander in their stead.

The Regiment furnished a wing under Captain

Begbie as escort for the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab ; marching from Abbottabad on the 21st November, it escorted His Honor to Torbela, and returned to Abbottabad on the 30th November.

The reduction of the Regiment went on steadily throughout the year, and, by the 31st December, the sepoys had become reduced to 693 or only 53 above the normal strength.

Owing to press of work and large furlough, only 199 men were able to go through the annual course of target practice during the season 1880-81.

The figure of merit obtained was 90.54 ; position in the army, 9th.

1882.

LIEUTENANT W. J. K. Dobbin joined as an attached officer on the 1st January.

Colonel W. C. Chowne, appointed to officiate as Second-in-command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, and during the absence of Major Brownlow on furlough, joined on the 20th March.

The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Kennedy, C.B., from 27th March to 4th April.

On the 1st May the Regiment reached its normal strength of 640 sepoys, and recruiting began again.

Under the provisions of *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd April 1882, the strength of Infantry Regiments was increased to 90 privates per company, or 720 privates per regiment.

Good-conduct pay for non-commissioned officers was also instituted at the following rates :—

HAVILDARS.

After 2 years' service in that grade Rs. 1 per mensem.

" 4	"	"	" 2	"
" 6	"	"	" 3	"
" 8	"	"	" 4	"
H. 1st S. I.				10

Lieutenant-Governor's Escort.

Progress of reduction.

Lieutenant Dobbin joins.

Colonel Chowne joins.

Inspection 1882.

Reduction completed.

Increase of strength to 720 privates.

G. C. P. to N. C. Officers, July 1st, 1882.

NAIKS.

After 2 years' service in that grade Rs. 1 per mensem.

" 4 " " 2 "

Increase of
B. O. by one
Wing Officer.

These changes to have effect from 1st July 1882. The establishment of British officers was also increased to eight combatant officers by the addition of one more wing officer to the former strength.

Transfers
from 3rd P. I.:
2 Havildars,
4 Naiks,
2 Buglers,
76 Sepoys.

The reduction of the Native Army having been determined upon, the 3rd Punjab Infantry was selected from the Punjab Frontier Force as the regiment of the force to be disbanded. With the exception of about 200 men, the whole of the 3rd Punjab Infantry elected to take their discharge with pension or gratuity. Of the remaining 200, 84 volunteered for the 1st Sikhs. These men, consisting of two havildars, four naiks, two buglers, and 76 sepoy, were transferred with effect from 1st July, and joined the head-quarters on 21st July.

Lieut. Vansittart,
Wing Officer.

On the 9th August, Lieutenant Eden Vansittart was appointed 5th Wing Officer to complete the establishment.

New transport
scheme.

During the autumn of this year Government instituted a new scheme of transport for India. Under this it was ruled that the Punjab Frontier Force should be furnished with transport on Kabul scale for half its strength, such transport being still attached to regiments. The 1st Sikhs being stationed in Hazara, was to have the whole of its transport composed of mules, and the number to be allotted to it was 178.

The following establishment of transport followers was also sanctioned :—

- 1 Transport Officer (a Wing Officer) at Rs. 30 per mensem.
- 8 Non-commissioned officers to draw staff allowance of Rs. 2-14 per mensem.

- 3 Jemadars (1 for 50 mules) at Rs. 10 per mensem.
- 7 Duffadars (1 for 25 mules) at Rs. 8 per mensem.
- 59 Drivers (Sais 1 per 3 mules) at Rs. 6 per mensem.

Seventy-two mules, to complete establishment, were received on the 9th December.

Captain F. R. Begbie, Wing Officer, having been appointed Adjutant, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, was seconded. He left to join his appointment, 18th October.

Capt. Begbie,
Adjutant,
Punjab
Volunteers.

Major Brownlow rejoined from furlough on the 31st October, relieving Colonel Chowne of the appointment of officiating Second-in-command. Colonel Chowne was struck off the rolls of the Regiment on same date.

Col. Chowne
struck off.

Lieutenant C. M. Dallas, Northamptonshire Regiment, having been appointed officiating Wing Officer on probation, joined on the 5th December.

Lieut. C. M.
Dallas joins.

Lieutenant W. J. K. Dobbin, hitherto attached to the Regiment, was brought on the rolls as Wing Officer, *vice* Captain Begbie, seconded, regimental order, dated 26th December.

Lieut. Dobbin
to be Wing
Officer.

The figure of merit for 1881-82 was 92.66.

F. M.

The position in the army, 14th.

On April 17th, 1882, the India medal with Jawakhi clasp was issued to the corps, and from 16th to 30th November 1882, the Afghan medal with Ali Musjid clasp. They make the fourth and fifth issues of war medals to the corps since it was raised in 1846.

Medals for
Jawakhi and
Afghan Cam-
paigns re-
ceived.

For grant of Jawakhi clasp and India medal, see page 102.

Grant of me-
dals for
Jawakhi and
Afghan cam-
paigns.

NOTE.—The medal and clasp for Afghanistan and Ali Musjid, was granted in G. G. O. No. 534 of 1880. (G. O. 144, dated 20th October 1880.)

1883.

Major C. K.
McKinnon
joins.

MAJOR C. K. McKinnon, appointed to officiate as Second-in-command during Lieutenant-Colonel Ross's absence or until further orders, by P. G.O., dated 8th January, joined on the 30th January.

Pakhali
mules.

In continuation of the new transport scheme (*vide* page 146), it was further ruled that the water-carrying mules should no longer be the property of the pakhalis, but should be supplied by the Government. In accordance with this ruling eight mules were received by the Regiment on 20th February 1883, and the pakhali mules disposed of.

Inspection.

The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Kennedy, C.B., on 5th April. In his remarks he says: "I report it healthy, smart in appearance, full of life, and very efficient in all respects."

Major
McKinnon
leaves.

Major C. K. McKinnon having been transferred to 5th Punjab Infantry, Major C. C. Brownlow was appointed to act as Second-in-command, and Major A. F. Lambe as Wing Commander from 24th June.

Order of Bri-
tish India.

By G. G. O. No. 365 of the 22nd June, Subadar-Major Jamaldin was admitted to the second class of the Order of British India, with effect from 1st April 1881.

Lieut.
Stewart
joins.

Lieutenant J. M. Stewart, appointed officiating Wing Officer on probation by G. O. No. 484, dated 7th September 1885, joined on 9th August.

Relief march
to Derah
Ismail Khan.

The Regiment was under orders to march on 15th November from Abbottabad towards Derah Ismail Khan to relieve the 4th Punjab Infantry, but, on the 1st October, orders were received that the regiment would be required to take part in the Takht-i-Suliman exploration expedition which was to start from Derah Ismail Khan in the middle of November. The date of the march from Abbottabad

was, therefore, changed to the 19th October ; and on that date the Regiment marched, and, pursuing the route Fatteljhang-Kalabagh and the east bank of the Indus, reached Derah Ismail Khan on the 10th November.

On the 15th November, a force composed of 50 ^{Takht Expedition.} sabres, 1st Punjab Cavalry, No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery, and 500 rifles, each, from the 1st Sikhs, 4th Punjab Infantry and 5th Punjab Infantry, marched from Derah Ismail Khan under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, and reached Draband on the 17th November. Here Brigadier-General Kennedy, C.B., took over command, and on the 18th the force crossed the frontier, and encamped just inside the Shekh Hiddar Pass.

The object of the expedition was to escort and defend a surveying party proceeding round to the west of the Takht-i-Suliman mountain and ascending by its western face.

On the 19th November, the force marched up the Shekh Hiddar Pass to the mouth of the Zao defile. The Regiment was on rear guard, and did not get in till 4 P.M.

On the 20th and 21st the force was obliged to halt at Haidari Kach, the mouth of the Zao, while the road through the defile was rendered practicable. During these two days the Regiment was employed in road making.

On the 22nd November the force marched through the Zao defile, five miles to Zao Tangi. In the middle of the defile a huge rock known as "Sarai" so nearly blocks the road that all loads had to be taken off the animals and carried past by the men. The Regiment had a very hard day's work, and did not reach camp till 5 P.M.

On the 23rd, the force marched to Kach Mazrai, 14 miles, on the 24th to Warzdanna, nine miles, and on the 25th to Pazai Springs, five miles, and had now reached a point due west of the Kotal and of the only direct road up the mountain. It had been gradually ascending, and was now 6,000 feet above the sea.

Hitherto there had been no opposition, but it was now found that the Kotal was strongly held by the Khiddarzai section of the Sheoranis, and that the road, which at best was only a difficult path, had been rendered quite impassable. General Kennedy, therefore, determined to attack the enemy in front and also to try and turn his left flank. Accordingly, 180 rifles from each of the Infantry regiments were told off for the front attack under Colonel McLean, C.B. (the 1st Sikh detachment was commanded by Major C. C. Brownlow) and 180 rifles from each infantry regiment for the turning movement under Colonel Rice. The latter party started at 2-30 A.M. on 26th November, and, after a long and difficult march, without a guide, in the dark, reached the crest a long way south of the Kotal at sun-rise. Turning thence due north along the crest, it reached a hill just to the east of the Kotal, and about 500 yards from the Kotal at 8-30 A.M., and surprised the enemy in the act of resisting the front attack. The 1st Sikhs was leading the flank attack, and was the only regiment in it engaged. It sustained no loss, but some 15 or 20 of the enemy were killed.

After pursuing the enemy and driving him off the adjacent hills, the flank attack party assembled at the Kotal.

The front attack started at 6 A.M. from camp,

and had just become engaged when the appearance of the flank attack in their rear caused the enemy to bolt.

At 4 P.M. the flanking party returned to camp.

The force halted at Pazai springs until 2nd December, and during this time Colonel McLean's party escorted the surveyors over the hill and ascended the Kaisaghar. No opposition was met with, but the bivouacking at 9,000 feet without tents or bedding, was very hard and trying work.

On the 2nd the force commenced its return march. On the 3rd, the Regiment, being on rear guard, did not get in till 8 P.M.

On the 6th, the force re-crossed into British territory, and on the 8th, marched into Derah Ismail Khan.

On the 1st December, Brigadier-General Kennedy, C.B., issued the following order :—

“ THE object of the expedition having been accomplished to the full satisfaction of Major Holdich, R.E., of the Survey of India, the Brigadier-General desires to record his hearty thanks to Colonel McLean, C.B., all Commandants, and all ranks for the hard and honest work they have so cheerfully done to secure this very satisfactory result, which it will be his pleasure and duty to bring to the notice of Government.”

On 22nd November Lieutenant-Colonel Rice and Lieutenant-Colonel Ross were promoted by Brevet to Colonel. Rice and Ross, Lt.-Colonels.

On 29th December, Colonel Ross rejoined from furlough to Europe, and took up the Second-in-command. Ross rejoins from furlough.

On 30th December Lieutenant A. C. Bunny, Adjutant, was promoted to Captain. Bunny, Captain.

F. of M.

Figure of merit for 1882-83 was 106.41.

Position in the army, 5th.

Note.—It was only .01 below the regiment next above it.

1884.

Ross to Hong-Kong.

ON 3rd January Colonel Ross was ordered on special duty to Hong-Kong, and Major Brownlow was appointed to officiate as Second-in-command, and Major Lambe as Wing Commander.

Inspection.

The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Kennedy, C.B., on the 22nd February. In his remarks he said: "I report it well-looking, well-drilled, highly efficient, and fit for service throughout. It reflects the greatest credit on Colonel Rice's incessant care and most satisfactory command of it."

Change in constitution.

On the 26th March, Circular No. 19, dated 4th March, was received, directing that the constitution of the Regiment should be changed from mixed to class companies, and that it should, for the future, be composed as follows:—

- 4 Companies Sikhs.
- 2 Companies Cis-border Pathans.
- 1 Company Punjab Mahomedans.
- 1 Company Dogras.

This change was carried into effect on the 1st

April. The companies were thus distributed:

- A, B, G, H, Sikhs (B Malwais).
- C & F, Pathans (C Khattakis).
- E, Dogras (present Hindustanis went here).
- D, Punjabi Mahomedans.

Ross returns,
goes to 5 P.I.;
McKinnon
comes.

On 17th April, Colonel Ross returned from Hong-Kong. On the 5th May, he was appointed officiating Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, and Major McKinnon joined the Regiment as officiating Second-in-command.

The following letter about Takht-i-Suliman was received on 21st May :—

Takht Expedition.

Copy of a letter, No. 31 S. B., dated Simla, 18th April 1884, from the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to the Military Secretary, Government, Punjab.

"YOUR letter No. 9-54, dated 8th January 1884, submitting Brigadier-General Kennedy's report of the expedition to the Takht-i-Suliman having been laid before the Governor-General in Council, I am commanded to say that His Excellency in Council concurs with Sir Charles Aitchison in considering that the success and skill with which the expedition was conducted reflect much credit on Brigadier-General Kennedy, and the officers and troops under his orders.

"His Excellency in Council notices with satisfaction the favourable report of the services rendered by Colonels McLean and Rice and Mr. S. Thorburn, the Political officer with the troops.

"3. With reference to paragraph five of your letter, the Government of India sanctions the grant of compensation for loss in wear and tear of clothing to the extent of Rs. 5 per fighting man, and Rs. 3 per follower of the force."

In the month of July it was proposed by Government to send two expeditionary forces against the Kākars in the Zhob Valley, one from the south, consisting chiefly of Bombay troops under Sir O. Tanner, the other from the northern end, consisting of Punjab Frontier Force regiments, under General Kennedy. The 1st Sikhs was nominated as a part of this latter force, and the men were not allowed to proceed on the second furlough. Subsequently the northern part of the expedition was abandoned, but

Zhob Expedition.

the regiment was directed to send two companies of 100 rifles each, one to Derah Ghazi Khan, and the other by boat to Rajunpur to garrison the posts during the absence of the 4th Punjab Infantry, with the southern column in Zhob. These companies started from Derah Ismail Khan on 30th August, and returned to head-quarters at the end of the year, and latter half of January 1885.

Figure of merit for 1883-84 was 100.29.

Dallas, Wing
Officer.

By G. G. O., No. 16, dated 11th January 1884, Lieutenant Dallas became Wing Officer.

Pollock, Ad-
jutant.

By G. G. O., No. 109, dated 29th February 1884, Lieutenant J. A. H. Pollock, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, became Adjutant, *vice* Bunny, pro-

Dobbin, Quar-
termaster.

moted, and Lieutenant W. J. K. Dobbin, Quartermaster.

1885.

New Colors.

On the 11th February, the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Kennedy, C.B.

Note. — The replaced colors were received on 30th March 1863, see page 72.

On the 14th February, a pair of new colors were presented to the Regiment by General Kennedy in the presence of the whole Derah Ismail Khan garrison. On presenting the colors, he spoke as follows: "Colonel Rice,—I have known the 1st Sikhs for 17 years, for 12 years as comrades, and for five years as your Inspecting Officer, and from this long and close acquaintance with it, it is with the greatest satisfaction and the utmost confidence that in the name of Government I intrust the safe and honorable keeping and gallant guarding of these colors in peace or war to your fine Regiment."

In his inspection report, General Kennedy says: "I inspected the Regiment in drill order, heavy marching order, on a field day, in field firing, and

in review order, and in all its details, and report it very fit for any service; and in good health and grand spirits, discipline, soldier-like bearing, and the intelligence and life in all its movements and working, it is second to no Regiment in this force.

"Under existing orders, Colonel Rice will vacate his command in May next, when he will have completed 24 years in the Regiment, and nine years in command of it; and the present state of the fine inheritance he will thus leave to his successor is very largely attributable to him."

Lieutenant J. M. Stewart, transferred to the 5th Gurkhas, left the Regiment on 9th March.

Lieutenant
Stewart
leaves.

On the 9th April the Regiment was warned for active service, and during the month it gradually received its transport for service on the new Kabul scale of 1885. (Government of India, Military Department, No. 287 M. R., dated 5th April 1885.)

Colonel H. C. P. Rice, having completed his nine years' tenure of command, left the Regiment on the 5th May. He joined the corps as a Lieutenant on 18th June 1861 (see page 70.)

Colonel Rice
leaves. (R. O.
359, 5th May
1885.)

"COLONEL RICE cannot give over command of his Regiment after a service with it of 24 years, without placing on record this expression of his heartiest thanks to his brother officers for the cordial co-operation, the zealous spirit, and the happy good feeling which has made it so easy for him to exercise his command, and which has so very largely contributed to raise the Regiment to its present condition of efficiency. He congratulates all ranks on the excellent spirit which animates the whole Regiment, a spirit which has ever called forth the commendation of the General Officers Commanding,

Farewell order by Colonel Rice, No. 359, 5th May 1885.

and which will, he feels well convinced, enable the Regiment to win fresh laurels for itself wherever it may be engaged.

"In bidding a hearty farewell to the Regiment, which has ever held so true a place in his heart, Colonel Rice assures all ranks that he shall ever watch its future career with the keenest interest and the deepest solicitude."

Colonel Ross
rejoins 10th
May.

Colonel A. G. Ross, relieved of the command of 5th Punjab Infantry at Bannu on 5th May, rejoined 10th, and assumed command 11th May. (Confirmed P. G. O. No. 76, dated 20th May 1885) (Formally gazetted "Officiating Commandant" P. G. O., 92, dated 19th June 1885.)

Cessation of
war prepara-
tions.

Furlough
opened.

Dobbin home,
sick.

Dallas Officia-
ting Quarter-
master.

Army Corps,
No. 96^S, dated
13th May 1885,
from Military
Secretary,
Punjab, to
Brigadier-
General.

A.A.G., P.F.
Force, 267^M,
dated 3rd
June 1885.

Between 6th and 16th May orders were received to stop purchases of transport cattle and making up of gear. On 17th May, furlough was opened to the native ranks to 30th November 1885. The men left on 20th May. By G. G. O. 185, dated 10th March 1885, Lieutenant W. J. K. Dobbin obtained a year's furlough (*m.c.*). He left 20th March, and Lieutenant C. M. Dallas became officiating Quartermaster, P. G. O. 61, dated 22nd April 1885.

On 9th June 1885 were received the formal orders for the formation of the 1st and 2nd Army corps and the reserve. The Regiment is in the 1st Army corps, as are also the 3rd Punjab cavalry, No. 4 Mountain Battery, 4th Punjab Infantry, and 5th Gurkha Regiment.

In the same orders, in No. 198 B, dated 22nd May, from Military Department, Government of India, to Quartermaster-General, all corps, save those of 1st Army Corps, were told that they need no longer hold themselves in readiness for field service.

The Brigadier-General intimated that orders for completion of equipment in carriage of 1st Sikh Infantry would follow.

By G. G. O. 338, dated 19th June 1885, Lieutenant and Adjutant J. A. H. Pollock became a Captain from 13th June 1885. He thus vacates the Adjutantcy from 30th June 1885.

Lieutenant
Pollock, Cap-
tain, 13th
June 1885.

On 22nd July 1885, the transport in regimental charge was completed to the hot weather scale of 358 mules for field service by the receipt of six camels and three mules from 1st Punjab Infantry. The corps has now 109 camels (equal to 218 mules) and 140 mules. A. A. G., 475, dated 28th June 1885, and No. 527, dated 13th July 1885, published in Derah Ismail Khan, S. O., 507, dated 20th July 1885.

Completion
of carriage
on hot wea-
ther scale.

On 14th July 1885, Lieutenant A. H. McMahon 2nd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, joined the Regiment as officiating Wing Officer, on probation, G. G. O., 427, dated 31st July 1885. On death of Major Lambe, he became Wing Officer, 31st August 1885. G. G. O., 548, 2nd October 1885.

Lieutenant
McMahon
joins.

Wing Officer,
31st August
1885.

By G. G. O., 398, dated 17th July 1885, R.O., 28th July, Colonel A. G. Ross, Wing Commander and Second-in-command, was gazetted Commandant, *vice* Colonel H. C. P. Rice, vacated. Lieutenant-Colonel C. K. McKinnon, Second-in-command 2nd Punjab Infantry, Wing Commander and Second-in-command *vice* Colonel Ross. Both appointments date from 11th May 1885.

Colonel A.G.
Ross, Com-
mandant.

Lieutenant-
Colonel C. K.
Mackinnon
2nd in Comd.
11th May
1885.

Under the new ambulance transport scheme (Government of India, Military Department No. 454 C, dated 14th November 1884, to Quartermaster-General) as modified for the Punjab frontier force the hospital kahars are reduced from 48 to 42 and cease

Kahars cease
to be regi-
mental, 27th
July 1885, R.
O. No. 560.

to belong to the regiment. They come under the Transport Department, and 42 are allotted to the corps, out of 119 told off for the station of Derah Ismail Khan. Dhoolies also abolished, and Lushai dandies (eight) substituted with covers.

Lieut. Mc-
Mahon, offg.
Q.-M.
R. O., 5th
August 1885.

Lieutenant A. H. McMahon appointed officiating Quartermaster *vice* Pollock, from 1st August. (P. G. G. 127, 1st September 1885.)

Enlistment,
supernume-
raries.

August 21.—I. A. Circular 98, 31st July 1885, received, authorising 20 supernumeraries to be entertained in excess of authorised strength.

Death of
Major Lambe,
R. O. 660,
31st August
1885.

On 30th August, Major A. F. Lambe died at regimental head-quarters. He joined the corps on 7th June 1869 (see page 81,) at this station Derah Ismail Khan.

Lt. Dallas,
Adjutant.

On 1st September (R. O. 673), Lieutenant Dallas's appointment as Adjutant *vice* Pollock, vacated, 30th June 1885, was published G. G. O. 470, 21st August 1885.

Furlough,
Captain Pol-
lock.

16th October.—Captain J. A. H. Pollock left on six months' furlough, subsequently extended to one year.

Surgeon
J. R. Rodgers
joins.

26th October.—Surgeon J. R. Rodgers joined in medical charge for the Camp of Exercise, *vice* Surgeon-Major Holmes, who takes furlough.

Furlough,
Surgeon-
Major A. P.
Holmes.

Note.—Surgeon-Major Holmes left the depôt, 28th November 1885.

Martini-
Henry Rifle
sanctioned.

By G. O. C. C., October 6th and 30th the regiment was one of the corps detailed to be armed with the Martini-Henry rifle. The rifles were demanded, and the requisitions were passed, and the rifles for the corps were lying packed ready for despatch at the Rawal Pindi Railway station. Owing, however, to the intended armament of the

Issue can-
celled.

British Army with the new Martini-Enfield, the issue of Martini-Henry rifles was cancelled.

On 30th September, the Regiment was released from orders to be in readiness for field service, and on same date, the extra carriage for field service was ordered to be dispersed to its own corps. It left in the early days of October.

On 8th October 1885, the Regiment was detailed for the Camp of Exercise, and was finally placed in the 1st Brigade 2nd Division, Northern Force. Its own carriage was supplemented with carriage from the corps at Derah Ismail Khan, much of which had to return from Abbottabad, Derah Ghazi Khan, and Rajanpur, whither it had gone for field service in the end of spring. The Regiment marched on 29th October 1885, with 144 Government mules and 83 camels as well as 34 private camels. Arms, ammunition, and accoutrements had to be carried for the furlough men who joined chiefly at Ludiana, 30th November. Major Brownlow remained to command the depôt, and Lieutenant-Colonel McKinnon, having been gazetted to the 5th Punjab Infantry, also stayed behind. Colonel Ross, Captain Bunny, Lieutenants Dallas and McMahon, and Surgeon Rodgers marched out with the corps.

MARCHING OUT STRENGTH.

British Officers	...	...	5
Native Officers	...	...	9
Havildars	...	...	27
Naiks	...	...	21
Buglers	...	...	11
Sipahis	...	...	459

The route taken was across the Thal to Jhang, and thence to Chichawatni on the Multan-Lahore road, and up this road by Montgomery to Akbar,

Release
from order
for field ser-
vice, 775B.,
15th Sep.
1885. Secy.,
Mily. Dept.,
India, to
Adj.-Genl.

Camp of
Exercise,
Amballa and
Delhi. Tele-
gram 294,
dated 8th
October
1885, from
Asst. Adj.-
Genl., Pun-
jab Frontier
Force.

where the corps diverged to Satgharra, and again by Hujra and Atari to Ganda Singh Ferry on the Satlaj, and so to Ferozepore. Few troops take this route from Satgharra, and consequently the sight of the corps and its camp, the music of the band and bagpipes greatly pleased the country people who were Sikhs and Dugar Mussalmans. From Ferozepore the Grand Trunk lines were followed to Ludiana and to Ughana, where the corps branched past the 1st Division camp to that of the 2nd Division near Kauli, a place on the Rajpurah and Patiala railway, arriving on 9th December 1885. It joined the 1st Brigade, commanded by Colonel Campbell, of the Guide Corps, and composed of the West Yorkshire Regiment (14th Foot), Manchester Regiment (96th Foot), and 14th Sikhs (Ferozepore Regiment).

MARCHING IN STRENGTH.

British Officers	...	...	5
Native Officers	...	...	14
Havildars	...	...	35
Naiks	...	...	29
Buglers	...	...	10
Sipahis	...	...	552

Kauli Camp
in division.

The Regiment remained at Kauli camp from 9th to 30th December 1885, and experienced more than once very heavy rain. The brigade drills were much interrupted, but the divisional drills consisting of convoy and outpost duties, minor tactics in offence and defence, and attacks on convoys and posts, were successfully carried out.

Lt.-Col.
McKinnon
leaves to com-
mand the 5th
P. I. Major
Brownlow,
Captain
Bunny acts
in his place.

On 6th December Lieutenant-Colonel McKinnon left the dépôt to command the 5th Punjab Infantry at Edwardesabad, and, from 7th December, Major Brownlow obtained the officiating Second-in-command, and Captain Bunny became officiating Wing

Commander. (P. G. O. 150, dated 27th October 1885.)

On 11th December, at Camp Kauli, Lieutenant ^{Lieut. Connell joins.} C. E. H. Connell, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, joined the corps from the 11th Madras Native Infantry, as officiating Wing Officer on probation. (G. G. O. 17, 8th January 1886.)

The weather was warm when the Regiment left ^{Health on the March.} Derah Ismail Khan on 29th October 1885; and one man died of heat apoplexy, from over clothing himself, at Bhakkar. The men were allowed 25 lb personal baggage; but, taking out greatcoats, it was found that with a rezai, the weight per man was between 29 and 30 lb. At first the men suffered from fever, and there were some cases of pneumonia and several deaths before the close of November, but as the cold increased, the tendency to fever abated. Before leaving Kauli delicate men were detached with the heavy baggage to Delhi, and sick men were chiefly sent to the Base Hospital, Amballa. In this camp, British and native field hospitals were worked. No sick remained in the regimental camp. Native sick did not receive straw free. It had to be bought regimentally. Food was arranged for from the regimental camp, but bedding, arms and accoutrements were kept in the field hospital.

Postins were not taken to the camp.

Figure of merit, musketry 1884-85—112·70.

Close of narrative, 1885.

Figure of Merit, 1884-1885.

Note.—3118 Naik Miltab Sing, with a comrade 3665 Sepoy Jawahir Singh, served in the survey with the Suakim Field Force. They were in Africa from 27th March 1885 to 23rd May 1885, and received the medal with the clasp "Suakim 1885"

2 Men Survey Field Service in Africa,

1886.

Free Passes,
Furlough, I.
A.C. 133, 30th
September
1885.

Manœuvres
Camp of Ex-
ercise.

FROM 1st January 1886 the Government granted free passes on furlough to and from their homes to all native ranks.

On 30th December 1885 the northern army started from its camps for Delhi. The Regiment marched in brigade across the Kauli Patiala railway and by Salimpur, Landiali, and Basantpur to the Grand Trunk Road, near Shahabad, and thence down the road to Pipli on 4th January 1886. This last march from Basantpur to Pipli lasted from 11-20 A.M., to 6-20 P.M. The baggage got in at 9 P.M., food and forage were all obtained by midnight, but the men did not finish cooking till 3 A.M. on 5th. The march was resumed on 5th at 8 A.M. down the Grand Trunk Road, and on 6th as far as the Western Jumna Canal, a few miles from Karnal, whence the division marched down the canal to Gogripur. On 7th January came another cross-country march across the canal to Ghiraunda on the Grand Trunk Road below Karnal and down the road to Kohand. On 8th January, the march was resumed to the Serai Bachro Canal escape, across which the southern force entrenched before Panipat was attacked.

The Regiment was at first in support of the Manchester Regiment, and was then engaged till close of the sham-fight in a strong position on the right of the centre attack, being opposed for a couple of hours to a brigade of four Infantry corps and six guns. The division encamped that night at Panipat, where it halted two days. At Panipat, Colonel Ross, on 11th January, fell into command of the brigade which he held till 20th January, Captain Bunny commanding the corps

during these nine days. On 11th January the advance was resumed on Delhi by Sambhalka, and then by the old imperial road past Sonpat to Alipur. Reached 13th. On 14th a strong reconnoissance of the strong position of the southern force took place, and on 15th the attack was delivered. The Regiment was on the left of the right attack on Mokandpur. This closed the manœuvres, and on the evening of the 15th, the Regiment encamped in brigade near Azadpur inside Badli-Ki-Serai, and near the branching of the Grand Trunk Road to the gates of Delhi.

On 19th January, on a plain near Badli Serai, the now historic review came off before the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts, and the foreign officers and many visitors. The Infantry was drawn up in double company quarter columns with six paces between columns. Owing to the heavy rain which came on about 11 A.M. only one march past of the infantry took place in columns of double companies. The cavalry and artillery of all kinds who were in second line, marched past twice, and after a long wade through the deep heavy mud, the two lines advanced in review order, as best they could through the mud. The troops got back to camp very wet at 4 P.M., after being out since 9 A.M. It rained during the whole of the inspection and most of the march past. Over 35,000 men were on parade.

Review
before the
Viceroy, 19th
January 1886.

MARCHING OUT STRENGTH FOR MANŒUVRES FROM CAMP
KAULI, 30th DECEMBER 1885.

British Officers	...	...	6
Native Officers	...	...	15
Havildars	...	...	35
Naiks	...	...	29
Buglers	...	...	10
Sepoys	...	...	528

STRENGTH ON PARADE AT THE GREAT REVIEW, DELHI
19th JANUARY 1886.

British Officers	...	...	5
Native Officers	...	...	13
Havildars	...	...	28
Naiks,	...	...	24
Buglers	...	...	9
Sepoys	...	...	484

MARCHING OUT STRENGTH FROM DELHI, 20th JANUARY
1886.

British Officers	...	...	6
Native Officers	...	...	14
Havildars	...	...	36
Naiks	...	...	29
Buglers	...	...	11
Sepoys	...	...	555

Return
march to
Derah Ismail
Khan.

On 20th January 1886 with clothes still wet, the Regiment began its return march to Derah Ismail Khan; route straight up the Grand Trunk road to Ludiana and thence by Ferozepore to Lahore, which was reached on 20th February 1886. From Lahore the corps crossed the Ravi, and striking off the Grand Trunk Road marched by Shekhpurah, Chuhurkana, Pindi Bhattian, and Chaniot to Jhang. It thus marched across to the Gujranwala and Pindi Bhattian road, and from Pindi Bhattian parallel to the Chenab to Jhang. Crossing the Chenab and Jhelum and the Thal, the Regiment reached Derah Ismail Khan on 14th March 1886.

MARCHING IN STRENGTH INTO DERAH ISMAIL KHAN.

British Officers	...	...	5
Native Officers	...	...	14
Havildars	...	...	36
Naiks	...	...	28
Buglers	...	...	11
Sepoys	...	...	543

Health on
return
march.

At Shekhpurah, about 23rd February, very sultry weather came on, and about seven cases of

pneumonia occurred one after another. The Regiment had been exposed to a bitter cold wind between the Satlaj and Lahore. Rain fell on 6th March at Jhang, and the pneumonia cases began to mend.

On 1st February 1886, at Amballa, Sepoy Mahammad Buksh, one of the Order of Merit men of the Waziri Expedition of 1881 (see page 143) shot himself in camp, close to his company tent, after dressing for guard. This leaves two Order of Merit men in the corps.

Death of
Mahammad
Buksh—
Order of
Merit, 3rd
Class.

On its return to Derah Ismail Khan, a good deal of work fell to the corps, as it had to perform nearly all its annual musketry between 18th March and 30th April, and as the outposts were increased from 30th March, owing to a blockade imposed from 25th March on the Sheoranis.

Regimental Order No. 58, dated 21st January 1886, publishes to the corps the expression by Brigadier-General Sale Hill, Commanding 2nd Division, Northern Force, to the Commandant in person, of his "pleasure at having had the Regiment under his command, and his satisfaction both with its behaviour in camp and work in the field."

Compliment-
ary orders,
Camp of
Exercise.

Expresses to the division the Brigadier-General's "appreciation of the excellent spirit shown by all ranks during camp of Exercise, and the good service they have rendered. The discipline of the troops has been good and crime rare."

Divisional
Order 311,
dated 20th
January
1886; R. O.
72, dated
25th January
1886.

Publishes to officers and men of all arms under command of the Commander-in-Chief, the Viceroy's "great satisfaction at their fine appearance and bearing, as well as at the admirable manner they marched past under very trying circumstances."

G. O. C. C.
Delhi, 20th
January
1886. Review
19th January
1886, R. O.
72, dated
25th January
1886.

"The Commander-in-Chief desires to add to the

above his hearty appreciation of the exemplary conduct of the troops since their assemblage in camp, and of the cheerful and ready manner in which soldiers of all ranks have performed their duties during the time they have been under instruction.

Lieut. Woods
joins.

On 17th March Lieutenant A. E. Woods, Northampshire Regiment, joined from the Madras Native Infantry as officiating Wing Officer on probation (G. G. O. 241, 16th April 1886).

Furlough,
Capt. Bunny.
Lieut. Dobbin,
offg. Wing-
Commander.

On 5th April 1886 Captain A. C. Bunny left on two years' furlough, and Lieutenant W. J. K. Dobbin, who rejoined from furlough on 23rd March 1886, officiates as Wing Commander in Captain Bunny's place.

Captain
Begbie
struck off.

R. O. 431, dated 7th May 1886, strikes off Captain F. R. Begbie from 4th April 1886, the day he joined his new corps, the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd (P. W. O.) Gurkha Regiment (Sirmur Rifles), to which he was appointed by G. O. C. C., 19th February 1886. Captain Begbie left the corps 18th October 1882, to be Adjutant of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles (page 147). Captain Begbie originally joined the corps on 16th June 1869, at Derah Ismail Khan (see page 81), and again on 16th December 1875, [after* serving in 3rd Punjab Infantry (page 92)], at Kohat.

Lieut. Woods
struck off.

By R. O. 623, dated 24th July 1886, Lieutenant A. E. Woods was struck off the rolls, having been appointed officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, on probation (Government of India, Military letter 699 A., dated 2nd July 1886, to Punjab Government). G. O. C. C., 12th October 1886.

* He left for the 3rd Punjab Infantry on 28th May 1870 (see page 82).

On 1st August 1886, the Punjab Frontier Force was transferred to the direct command of the Commander-in-Chief in India by G. G. O. 485, dated Simla, 23rd July 1886. Transfer of P. F. Force to Commander-in-Chief.

Sir Frederick Roberts' special general order (G. O. C. C., 23rd July 1886) was received by the corps on 28th July 1886, and was read to the regiment on parade on 2nd August. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab issued a farewell order to the Force. (P. G. O. 137, dated 26th July 1886.) Besides general mention for campaigns, the Regiment is specially mentioned for its stand up fight at Jerwah on the Nepal border in Oudh, 31st March 1859. Among the medical officers of the force mention is made of Surgeon-Major A. P. Holmes, and among distinguished Native Officers, of Subadar-Major Jamal Din Bahadur. Transfer P. F. Force, R. O. 634.

The Regiment entered the force in December 1855. (See page 46).

On 6th August Lieutenant E. W. S. K. Maconchy, 1st East Yorkshire Regiment, joined from the 7th Madras Infantry (Government of India, Military Letter ^{536 A}₅ dated 21st July 1886 as officiating Wing Officer on probation (G. O. C. C., dated 12th October 1886, page 504). Lieut. Maconchy joins, R. O. 665.

Surgeon J. R. Rodgers was appointed on 25th May 1886 to the medical charge of Shekh Budin, and ceased to belong to the corps from that date. Surgeon J. R. Rodgers leaves. R. O. 485, dated 25th May 1886.

On 8th November Captain Pollock rejoined from furlough, and took up the post of officiating Wing Commander. (Confirmed Adjutant-General's letter 6088A, 25th November 1886.) Captain Pollock rejoins from furlough.

On 20th November 1886 Major C. C. Brownlow left on furlough, and Captain Pollock fell into the post of officiating Second-in-command, Lieutenant Major C. C. Brownlow furlough.

Dobbin, of officiating Wing Commander, and Lieutenant MacMahon of officiating Quartermaster.

Changes in
service of
Native
Armies.

In Regimental Order No. 985, dated 25th November 1886, was published to the Regiment the changes in the condition of soldiers in the native armies, which (besides the orders for the active and garrison reserves) were embodied in I. A. C. Special, 13th October 1886, and took effect from that date.

I. The regiments of the Bengal Army are linked by battalions into regiments of two and of three battalions.

The 1st Sikh Infantry is linked with the 3rd and 4th Sikh Infantry as one regiment of three battalions.

All enlistments after 30th November 1886, in any one battalion are to be for the three battalions, and such recruits are liable to serve in any one of the three battalions such transfer taking place in time of war only.

II Recruits enlisted elsewhere than at regimental head-quarters, receive full pay from date of enlistment, and marching batta for the road, or free carriage for their baggage.

III. Good, conduct pay, Rs. 2 and 3 per mensem, granted after six and ten years' service.

IV. Annual half-mounting, from 1st January 1887, raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 for the year.

V. Invalid pension abolished prospectively after 30th November 1886 for all enlistments after that date ; in lieu thereof, ordinary pension claimable after 21 years.

Ordinary pension after 21 years also allowed to all men now in the service.

Superior pension and its terms not altered.

VI. Gratuities to men of short service of all ranks invalided extended from present order, so that all men enlisted after 30th November 1886, can receive 12 months' pay, and good conduct pay when above 15 and under 21 years' service.

Changes in
service of
native armies
continued.

Lieutenant E. W. S. K. Maconchy leaves the Corps, 25th November, to join 4th Sikh Infantry as Wing Officer.

Lieutenant
Maconchy
leaves Corps.

In August 1886, the Punjab Government called for a return to show the localities by tahsils whence recruits were obtained for the Regiment during the past two years. The results are placed on record by classes :—

Note on
recruits.

Brahmin Sikh	... 1	} 81 Sikhs.
Jât Sikhs	... 70	
Lobana Sikhs	... 6	
Other Sikhs	... 4	
Yusufzai Pathans	... 19	} 78 Pathans.
Mohmand "	... 3	
Khattakis "	... 44	
Bangash "	... 2	
Marwat "	... 3	
Hazarah "	... 1	
Other "	... 6	
Ghakkars	... 0	} 3 Punjabi Musalmans.
Saleria	... 0	
Dhanials	... 3	
Dhond	... 0	
Dogras	... 4	
Hindustanis	... 2	

Total 168 recruits in two years.

Hindustanis are not now a portion of the regimental constitution. Their enlistment ceased April 1st, 1884.

On the same date one and a half companies of Punjabi Musalmans were ordered to be reduced to one company, and hence, during these two years, their enlistment has been in check.

Transfers,
Burma
Police.

On 17th May 1886, the Regiment gave ten Hindustani sepoy to the Hindustani levy of the Burma military police, and in September 1886, one color havildar, as a native officer (2168, Dewa Singh) to a Punjabi civil police levy for Burma, and one pay havildar (Amrikh Singh) and 37 Sikh sepoy to a Punjabi levy under Captain Tonnochy, 4th Sikh Infantry for the Burma military police. This levy is known as the railway levy.

Finally on 6th October 1886, Jemadar Shamsuddin, a Hindustani of the Meerut district, left for Burma as a native officer in a Hindustani civil police levy.

Surveyors in
Burma.

No. 3305, Lance Naik Bahadur Ali Khan and No. 3118, Havildar Mihtab Singh (who went to Suakim in 1885) have been employed, respectively, from May and July 1886 on survey duty in Burma, and are still there.

Fig. of Merit,
G. O., C. C.,
9th September
1887.

Figure of merit musketry 1885-86 — 117·75 against 112·70 last year ; standard moderate.

1887.

Relief march
to Kohat.

ON 18th January 1887 the Regiment marched from Derah Ismail Khan for Kohat to relieve the 3rd Sikh Infantry, arriving at Kohat on 31st January 1887.

Route by Bandh and Paniala to Pezu and thence by the main road up the frontier, 13 marches and one halt at Edwardesabad. (The cold at Ghazni Khel recalled the severe and remarkable cold—for this part of the world—which the Regiment experienced at Ghazni Khel on 12th January 1874, on the march to Paniala camp of exercise, when at 7-30 A.M., the tents were frozen-hard, the breath turned to small icicles and milk in a can was partly frozen at

10 A.M.) On next day, 1st February, the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General J. W. McQueen, ^{Inspection, 1887.} Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.

On 5th February 1887 (R. O. 144) Lieutenant C. E. H. Connell left the Regiment on appointment as Wing Officer to the 1st Punjab Infantry. ^{Lieutenant Connell appointed to 1st Panjab Infantry.}

Under G. O. C. C., 8th January 1887, the Regiment gave the following men to police battalions, being raised at Amritsar and Lucknow for the Burma military police. The men were seconded for three years, and went to the Police as non-commissioned and native officers, retaining their rank in the corps in case they desired to return after three years. ^{Men seconded to Burma.}

Captain W. Cook's Punjabi Battalion—two havildars, three naiks, eight sepoy (seven Sikhs and six Punjabi Musulmans.)

Lieutenant G. R. MacMullen's Hindustani Battalion—two havildars and six sepoy.

By a ruling of Government, received 5th March 1887, seconded native officers and non-commissioned officers, Burma police, are to receive regimental promotion in the same manner as British seconded officers (A. A. G., P. F. F. Telegram, 120C, 4th March 1887.)

By regimental order, No. 251, dated 6th March, Surgeon-Major A. P. Holmes was struck off the rolls of the Regiment with effect from 31st December 1886, the day he died suddenly at San Remo while on furlough. He joined the Regiment on 3rd May 1865, at Multan, and has served with it in two campaigns and six expeditions and service outings, as recorded in regimental order, dated 11th March 1887. ^{Death of Surgeon-Major Holmes.}

Surgeon
Silcock joins,
R. O., 11th
March 1887.

From 25th May 1886, four medical officers held temporary charge of the corps till 3rd March 1887. Surgeon A. Silcock was appointed to the medical charge. He joined 10th March 1887. (G. O. C. C., 10th March 1887.)

Death of
Lieutenant
Colonel
McKinnon.

By regimental order, No. 280, dated 14th March, Lieutenant-Colonel C. K. McKinnon, Second-in-command and Wing Commander, was struck off the rolls with effect from 8th March 1887, on which date, according to report from O. C. V. Punjab Infantry, in command of which he had been serving, he died at Naorang Serai, 15 miles from Edwardesabad.

Strength of
Regiment
raised.

By I. A. C. special, 14th March 1887, the strength of the regiment, like that of other battalions of the Bengal Infantry and P. F. Force was fixed, for the future, from 1st April 1887, as follows :

8 Subahdars, 8 Jemadars, 40 Havildars, 40 Naiks, 16 Drummers (Buglers), 800 Sipahis. Total 912—the same strength as existed in the Afghan War.

Brownlow,
2nd-in-Com-
mand. Bunny
Wing Com-
mander.

By G. O. C. C., 21st April 1887, Major C. C. Brownlow becomes Second-in-command and Wing Commander, *vice* McKinnon deceased, and Captain A. C. Bunny, Wing Commander, *vice* Brownlow. R. O. 431, 22nd April 1887.

Lieut. Dallas
leaves.

On 30th April 1887 Lieutenant C. M. Dallas, Adjutant, was struck off the rolls, having been appointed to the Panjab Commission by G. G. O., Home Department 151, 22nd April 1887—Compare R. O. 455, 30th April 1887 and 501, 9th May 1887.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Officers who have served with the 1st Sikh Infantry up to 25th March 1887.

NAME.	RANK.		APPOINTMENT.		Date of appointment to Corps.	Date on which struck off Corps.	REMARKS.
	On joining Corps.	On leaving Corps.	On joining Corps.	On leaving Corps.			
J. S. Hodgson	Captain	Major	Commandant	Commandant	10th Dec. 1846	23rd Nov. 1850	Brigadier, Punjab Irregular Force.
R. Truop	Brevet Capt.	Brevet Capt.	2nd-in-Command	2nd-in-Command	14th Dec. 1846	10th Dec. 1847	To another appointment.
W. Sheffield	Ensign	Ensign	Adjutant	Adjutant	Ditto	17th Feb. 1848	To 2nd or Hill Regiment.
Harding	Apothecary	Apothecary	.....	.....	7th April 1847	31st Oct. 1847	Died of wounds received
J. Peel	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	2nd-in-Command	2nd-in-Command	22nd Dec. 1847	17th Jan. 1849	16th Jan. 1849 at Dallah.
E. P. Lloyd	Ditto	Ditto	Adjutant	Adjutant	24th Dec. 1847	30th Nov. 1849	To Mhairwarrah Battalion.
R. A. Herbert	Brevet Capt.	Brevet Capt.	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	11th Aug. 1848	4th Nov. 1848	Temporary appointment.
A. Turner	Lieutenant	Captain	Ditto	Ditto	4th Feb. 1849	9th April 1850	Resigned.
G. Gordon	Captain	Lieut.-Col.	Offg. Commandant	Commandant	17th June 1849	March 1860	Died on furl. in March 1860.
J. Smith	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Offg. Adjutant	Offg. Adjutant	14th July 1849	14th Feb. 1850	Remanded to his Regiment.
G. J. Johnstone	Ensign	Ensign	Ditto	Ditto	9th Nov. 1849	19th Feb. 1851	To Command 5th Punjab Sikh Infantry.
J. C. Johnston	Captain	Captain	Commandant	Commandant	23rd Nov. 1850	29th Nov. 1851	A.-D.-C. to Governor-General.
C. W. Doyley	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Adjutant and Offg. 2nd-in-Command.	Adjutant and Offg. 2nd-in-Command.	22nd Feb. 1851	19th Oct. 1851	To raise a new Regiment 8th P. I., now 20th P. I.
C. H. Brownlow	Ensign	Ditto	.....	.....	19th Oct. 1851	1st Aug. 1857	To 4th Punjab Infantry.
D. W. Renton	Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	.....	.....	3rd Nov. 1851	2nd Dec. 1856	To Foreign Department.
G. D'Agular	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	2nd-in-Command	2nd-in-Command	28th Dec. 1851	27th May 1852	To 1st Punjab Infantry.
F. H. Maddock	Ensign	Ensign	Offg. Adjutant	Offg. Adjutant	24th Feb. 1853	13th Oct. 1853	To his own Regiment.
E. H. Paske	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	14th May 1852	16th April 1854	To Oudh Irregular Cavalry.
H. N. Hodgson	Ditto	Ditto	Offg. Adjutant	Offg. Adjutant	17th April 1854	23rd June 1854	
W. G. Ellice	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	23rd June 1854	23rd Nov. 1854	
J. P. Davidson	Ensign	Ensign	Acting Adjutant	Acting Adjutant	29th Aug. 1854	1st Feb. 1855	
F. W. Graham	Ditto	Ditto	Adjutant	Adjutant	27th Oct. 1854	8th Feb. 1856	

H. T. Oldfield	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	12th Sept. 1854	29th Nov. 1854	To his own Regt. 9th B. I.
G. Irvine	...	Lieutenant	...	Lieutenant	...	Ditto	9th Dec. 1854	12th April 1855	Nagpur Irregular Force
G. W. Arrow	...	Captain	...	Captain	...	2nd-in-Command	7th Aug. 1854	31st Oct. 1854	never joined.
W. F. Leicester	...	Lieutenant	...	Lieutenant	...	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	11th March 1855	7th Jan. 1857	To 1st Madras Fusiliers.
G. J. Harcourt	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	18th March 1856	18th Feb. 1858	
H. Thom. M.D.	...	Asst. Surgeon	...	Asst. Surgeon	...	...	31st Oct. 1856	7th May 1857	To 6th Punjab Infantry.
R. S. B. Parlbay	...	Lieutenant	...	Lieutenant	...	Doing Duty	30th Jan. 1857	12th May 1858	To Hodson's Horse.
A. S. Poole	...	Asst. Surgeon	...	Asst. Surgeon	...	...	19th March 1857	23rd July 1859	Killed in action, Jerwah
R. J. Grant	...	Lieutenant	...	Lieutenant	...	Adjutant	14th Aug. 1857	31st March 1859	Oudh.
H. D. Battye	...	Captain	...	Captain	...	2nd-in-Command	10th Feb. 1858	10th Jan. 1859	To another appointment.
J. C. Dickson	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Doing Duty	18th April 1858	8th June 1858	Returns to his own Regt.
C. D. P. Nott	...	Lieutenant	...	Lieutenant	...	Offg. Adjutant	31st Aug. 1858	18th June 1861	Let P. I. Force.
S. Beckett	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Doing Duty	9th Nov. 1858	1st July 1861	To 5th Punjab Infantry.
C. A. England	...	Lieutenant	...	Lieutenant	...	Ditto	4th April 1859	7th Oct. 1859	To Hodson's Horse.
W. H. Unwin	...	Ensign	...	Ensign	...	Ditto	4th April 1859	16th Sept. 1861	To another Regiment.
M. R. Somerville	...	Captain	...	Captain	...	Offg. Commandant	13th May 1859	1st April 1860	To 5th Punjab Infantry.
H. Potter	...	Asst. Surgeon	...	Asst. Surgeon	...	...	23rd July 1859	20th Feb. 1861	To 1st Punjab Cavalry.
J. P. W. Campbell	...	Captain	...	Captain	...	Commandant	23rd Mar. 1860	1st April 1861	On retirement from service.
F. H. Jenkins	...	Colonel	...	Colonel	...	2nd-in-Command	3rd April 1860	21st Feb. 1865	To Corps of Guides.
J. R. Johnson	...	Asst. Surgeon	...	Asst. Surgeon	...	...	25th Feb. 1861	25th April 1865	To 5th Gurkha Regiment.
H. C. P. Rice	...	Colonel	...	Colonel	...	Commandant	31st May 1861	5th May 1885	On completing tenure of command.
S. J. Browne	...	Lieutenant	...	Lieutenant	...	Adjutant	31st May 1861	9th Dec. 1861	To 6th Punjab Infantry.
A. G. Ross	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	22nd Nov. 1861	.....	At present Colonel Commandant.
L. C. del. Daniell	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	2nd Wing Subaltern	30th Dec. 1862	9th April 1873	To 4th Sikh Infantry.
T. Quin	...	Captain	...	Captain	...	Offg. Commandant	31st Mar. 1863	18th April 1864	To his own corps 6th P. I.
T. T. Rainbridge	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Offg. Adjutant	18th June 1864	13th Dec. 1864	To 3rd Sikh Infantry.
A. P. Holmes	...	Sur-Major	...	Sur-Major	...	...	22nd April 1865	31st Dec. 1886	Died on furlough.
C. C. Brownlow	...	...	...	...	...	Adjutant	27th June 1865	.....	At present Wing Commandant.
J. J. Boswell	...	Captain	...	Captain	...	Offg. Wing Officer	1st June 1866	21st Feb. 1867	To 2nd Punjab Infantry.
L. Smith	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	2nd Wing Subaltern	27th June 1866	10th Mar. 1867	On leaving Punjab Frontier Force.
C. Conway-Gordon	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	1st Wing Subaltern	25th Oct. 1867	17th Mar. 1869	On leaving P. F. Force.
A. F. Lambie	...	Major	...	Major	...	Wing Officer	6th June 1869	30th Aug. 1885	Died at Dera Ismail Khan.
F. R. Regbie	...	Lieutenant	...	Lieutenant	...	2nd Wing Subaltern	16th June 1869	25th May 1870	To 3rd Punjab Infantry.
C. B. Norman	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Quarter-Master	1st Dec. 1869	9th April 1873	To 3rd Sikh Infantry.
H. P. Close	...	Major	...	Major	...	Offg. Commandant	10th Dec. 1869	18th Jan. 1872	To his own Corps.
F. G. Matby	...	Lieutenant	...	Lieutenant	...	1st Wing Subaltern	4th Dec. 1873	11th Jan. 1877	To Hyderabad Contingent.
C. J. S. Whittall	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	2nd Wing Subaltern	26th Nov. 1874	5th Feb. 1876	Reverts to 63rd Foot.

APPENDIX I.—(Continued.)
Officers who have served with the 1st Sikh Infantry up to 25th March 1887.—(Continued.)

NAME.	RANK.		APPOINTMENT.		Date of appointment to Corps.	Date on which struck off Corps.	REMARKS.
	On joining Corps.	On leaving Corps.	On joining Corps.	On leaving Corps.			
F. R. Begbie	Lieutenant	Captain	Quarter-Master	Wing Officer	16th Dec. 1875	4th April 1886	To 2nd (P. W. O.) Gurkha Regiment.
A. C. Bunney	Ditto	...	2nd Wing Subaltern	.....	4th Feb. 1876	.....	At present Wing Officer.
A. Gaselee	Captain	Captain	Offg. Wing Officer, & e. Wing-Comdr.	Offg. Wing Comdr.	6th Sept. 1876	1st March 1877	To his own Corps, 4th P. I.
J. A. H. Pollock	Lieutenant	...	Wing-Officer	.....	9th Feb. 1877	.....	At present Wing Officer.
H. Mansfield	Ditto	Lieutenant	Offg. Wing Officer...	Offg. Wing Officer...	5th July 1878	17th Aug. 1881	Went to Comst., 11th October 1879.
J. M. Sym	Captain	Captain	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	26th July 1878	7th Nov. 1878	To act as Asst. Adj. Genl., P. F. Force.
T. F. Bruce	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Attached	14th Nov. 1878	30th Mar. 1879	Returns to 6th P. I., his own Corps.
W. R. Yelding	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Offg. Wing Officer	Wing Officer	21st Feb. 1879	9th Jan. 1880	To 5th Gurkha Regiment.
E. Vansittart	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Offg. Wing Officer...	11th Feb. 1880	20th Dec. 1882	To 4th Sikh Infantry.
W. J. K. Dobbin	Ditto	..	Ditto	.....	1st Jan. 1882	.....	At present Wing Officer and Quarter-Master.
W. C. Chowne	Colonel	Colonel	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	7th March 1882	31st Oct. 1882	To his own Corps.
C. M. Dallas	Lieutenant	...	Offg. Wing Officer...	.....	10th Nov. 1882	.....	At present Wing Officer and Adjutant.
C. K. McKinnon	Major	Major	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	8th Jan. 1883	23rd May 1883	To 5th Punjab Infantry.
J. M. Stewart	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Offg. Wing Officer	Offg. Wing Officer...	7th Sept. 1883	9th March 1885	To 5th Gurkha Regiment.
C. K. McKinnon	Major	Lieut.-Col.	Offg. 2nd-in Comd.	2nd-in-Command	30th April 1884	8th March 1887	Died while with 5th P. I.
A. H. MacMahon	Lieutenant	...	Offg. Wing Officer	.....	14th July 1885	.....	At present Wing Officer.
J. W. Rodgers	Surgeon	Surgeon	Officiating	Officiating	26th Oct. 1885	25th May 1886	Civil charge, Shekh Budin.
C. E. H. Connell	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Offg. Wing Officer	Offg. Wing Officer	11th Dec. 1885	5th Feb. 1887	To 1st Punjab Infantry.
A. E. Woods	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	17th March 1886	24th July 1886	To 3rd Sikh Infantry.
E. W. S. K. Maconchy.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	6th Aug. 1886	25th Nov. 1886	To 4th Sikh Infantry.
A. Silcock	Surgeon	...	.....	.....	10th March 1887	.....	At present in medical charge.

APPENDIX II.

Return of all ranks killed and wounded before the enemy in the 1st Sikh Infantry since the Regiment was raised, and up to 25th March 1887.

Rank.	Name.	Casualty.	Date.	Place.	Occasion.	REMARKS.
Naik	Suba Singh	...	19th September 1848...	Bassa	...	Attacking Ram Singh's stronghold.
Sepoy	Nanu Khan	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Juma Khan	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Unar Khan	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Maiah Singh	...	...	...	...	...
Lieutenant	Peel	Died of Wound	...	...	...	...
Jemadar	Ram Kishen Singh	...	...	...	...	...
Naik	Bar Singh	...	...	...	...	...
Sepoy	Man Singh	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Kan Singh	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Baddan Singh	...	...	...	...	...
Havildar	Husain Ali Khan	...	...	...	...	...
Naik	Ram Singh	...	...	...	...	...
Sepoy	Gulab Singh	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Kharak Singh	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Kanaiah Singh	...	...	...	...	...
Sergeant-Major	5 Men's names not in the records	...	...	...	...	...
Lieutenant	Cryan	...	...	...	...	...
Jemadar	C. H. Brownlow	...	...	...	...	...
Sepoy	Maitab Singh	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Saddar	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Panjab Singh	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Karam Singh	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Matadin	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Devi Singh	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Khazan Singh	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Surjan Singh	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Bahim Baksh	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Chagat Singh	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Wazira	...	...	...	...	...
Bhisti	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX II.—(Continued.)

Return of all ranks killed and wounded before the enemy in the 1st Sikh Infantry since the Regiment was raised, and up to 25th March 1887.—(Continued.)

Rank.	Name.	Casualty.	Date.	Place.	Occasion.	REMARKS.
Havildar	Bindha Singh	Severely wounded	21st May 1858	Naginah	Robilkhand Campaign,	
Sepoy	2 other casualties (unnamed)	Wounded	...	...	Indian Mutiny.	
Havildar	Musa Khan	Ditto	...	...	Oudh Campaign, Indian	
	(Not named)	Ditto	...	...	Mutiny.	
Lieutenant	R. J. Grant	Killed	6th December 1858	Skirmish of Mach-		
Havildar	Nand Singh	Do.	...	lignaon.		
Ditto	Shankar Singh	Do.	...			
Sepoy	Urechar Singh	Do.	...			
Do.	Bassa Singh	Do.	...			
Do.	Kaleh Singh	Do.	...			
Do.	Dwicheand	Do.	...			
Pakhali	Waziru	Do.	...			
Lieutenant	S. Beckett	Wound of abdomen	...			
		and wrist both gunshot.	...			
Subadar	Bhabut Singh	Sabre cut of hand	...			
Jemadar	Hidayat-ullah	Ditto	...			
Havildar	Gurdit Singh	Gunshot wound of thigh	...			
Do.	Subah Singh	Ditto foot	...			
Do.	Rhan Singh	Ditto abdomen	...			
Do.	Issari Singh	Wound thigh	...			
Do.	Kurman	Sabre cut, shoulder	...			
Sepoy	Jawallah Singh	Anal shattered, gunshot.	...			
		Sabre wound, face.	...			
Do.	Nur Khan	Gunshot wound, thigh	...			
Do.	Din Mahomed	Ditto	...			
Do.	Amichand	Severe sabre cut, shoulder	...			
Do.	Ahmad Ali	Gunshot wound, arm	...			
Do.	Bhagwan Singh	Ditto abdomen	...			
Do.	Alah Singh	Ditto back	...			
Do.	Najah Singh	Wound thigh	...			
Do.	Jamal Singh	Gunshot wound, face	...			
Do.	Kira Singh	Ditto arm	...			
			31st March 1859	Jerwah	Attack by rebels, Oudh	Total at Jerwah,
			...	...	and Nipal Border, Indian	8 killed.
			...	...	Mutiny.—Jerwah Pass.	37 wounded.

Do.	Jivan Singh	Wound, ankle	...
Do.	Suchet Singh	Wound, head	...
Do.	Zorawar	Gunshot wound, back	...
Do.	Kamma (2nd)	Wound, thigh	...
Do.	Bhagat Singh	Wound, arm	...
Do.	Attar Singh	Gunshot wound	...
Do.	Hukam Singh	Do. left arm	...
Do.	Khwaz Bakhash	Sabre cut, right hand	...
Do.	Kusin	Gunshot wound, back	...
Do.	Dhanna Singh	Do. thigh	...
Do.	Budh Singh	Do. right foot	...
Do.	Nawab Khan	Do. wound	...
Do.	Mina Khan	Do. right leg	...
Do.	Ahmad Khan	Do. face	...
Do.	Bartar Singh	Contused wound	...
Do.	Harri Singh	Gunshot wound, foot	...
Do.	Hira Singh	Do., left arm	...
Do.	Kallu	Do., abdomen	...
Do.	Sewakto	Wound, head	...
Do.	One man (not named)	Bayonet wound slight	...
Do.	Bahawal Bukhash	Killed	...
Do.	Mutsaddi	Ditto	...
Do.	Khadam	Ditto	...
Do.	Bisnah	Wounded	...
Do.	Nidhan Singh	Severely wounded	...
Do.	Dial Singh	Ditto	...
Do.	Karlun Bukhash	Ditto	...
Do.	Jawand Singh	Slightly wounded	...
Do.	Bhagwan Singh	Ditto	...
Do.	Matwalli	Severely wounded	...
Do.	Ghulam Ali	Contused wound of foot	...
Do.	A. P. Holmes	from spent ball.	...
Surgeon-Major		Gunshot wound of thigh	...
Do.	Hakim Singh	(severe.)	...
Do.	Butta Singh	Contusion of foot from	...
Do.	Kala Singh	spent ball.	...
Major	H. C. P. Rice	Contusion of temple from	...
Naik	Prem Singh	spent ball.	...
		Dangerously gunshot	...
		wound thro' left lung,	...
		Severely wounded gun-	...
		-shot wound of leg.	...

APPENDIX II.—(Concluded.)

Return of all ranks killed and wounded before the enemy in the 1st Sikh Infantry since the Regiment was raised, and up to 25th March 1887.—(Concluded.)

Rank.	Name.	Casualty.	Date.	Place.	Occasion.	REMARKS.
Sepoy	...	Severely wounded, gunshot wound of leg.	9th November 1877...	March into Paiah	Jowakhi Campaign 1877-1878.	
Do.	Mangal Singh	...	10th November 1877...	In Paiah		
Do.	Fateh Singh	Killed ...	13th Nov. 1877 ...	On hills near Paiah		
Do.	Nikka	...	10th Nov. 1877, died	While strengthening village held by regiment in Paiah.		
Do.	Ram Singh	Mortally wounded, gunshot thro' body, died.	13th November.			
Do.	Gurmukh Singh	Mortally wounded, gunshot thro' chest, died.	16th January 1878 ...	Attack on Zira Heights.		
Do.	Jaimal Singh	Severely wounded, gunshot in leg.	Do. do. ...	Narokulla Pass ...		
Do.	Nand Singh	Killed shot				
Do.	Jaimal Singh	Ditto				
Naik	Allah Singh	Mortally wounded (shot) died of wound.				
Sepoy	Uttam Singh	Dangerously wounded (gunshot.)				
Havildar	Narain Singh	Slightly wounded (stone.)			Waziri Hills, Mahsud Waziri Expedition.	
Naik	Dialip Singh	Do. sword cut				
Sepoy	Gunda Singh	Do. do.				
Do.	Mahammad Baklish	Do. gunshot				
Do.	Attar Singh	Do. stone	3rd May 1881.	Action of Shah Alam Raghza.		
Do.	Rahimdad	Do. do.				
Do.	Prem Singh	Do. do.				
Sepoy	Sundar Singh	Slightly wounded (stone.)				
Do.	Hardat Singh	Do. do.				
Do.	Gulab Singh	Do. do.				
Do.	Rur Singh	Do. do.				
Do.	Sundar Singh	Do. do.				
Do.	Harnam Singh	Dangerously wounded, gunshot.	4th May 1881	Line of March to Mughal Khel.		

APPENDIX III.

Return of all ranks who have received rewards for valour in the 1st Sikh Infantry since the Regiment was raised, and up to 25th March 1887.

Rank.	Name.	Reward.	Date.	Occasion.	Remarks.
Subadar	Bhabut Singh	Order of Merit, 3rd class ...	15th March 1859	...	G. G. O., 336, dated 15th March 1859.
Havildar	Bindha Singh	Ditto, ditto	Ditto ditto	...	
Jemadar	Hidayatullah	Ditto, ditto	26th April 1859	Jervah, 31st March 1859 ...	G. G. O., 577, dated 26th April 1859.
Havildar	Mussaddi	Ditto, ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto, ditto	
Do.	Narain Singh	Ditto, ditto	3rd May 1881	...	
Sepoy	Hussain Shah	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Shah Alam Raghzza Mahsud Waziri country.	G. G. O., 351, dated 28th June 1881.
Do.	Mahammad Bakhsh.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	...	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing periods of location in the several Cantonnments, Punjab Frontier Force, and absence on service of the 1st Sikh Infantry.

CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL AT, AND DEPARTURE FROM, EACH STATION.				FIELD SERVICE.
	Stations.	Arrival.	Departure.		
Hushiarpur	...	10th December 1846	24th November 1851	...	1. Punjab Campaign 1848-49. Action of Bassa, 19th September 1848; Duanagar, 26th November 1848.
{ Hazara. Derwesh Siriband	...	24th December 1851	3rd April 1853	...	2. Capture of Akrot, 3rd December 1848. Action of Dallah, 16th January 1849.
	...	3rd April 1853 27th April 1853	27th April 1853 17th January 1854	...	3. Black Mountain Expedition 1852-1853. Attack on Shah Musa Khel Mohmands, August and September 1854. Skirmishes, Shabkadar 1854.
Peshawar Shabkadar Miehni...	...	3rd February 1854	7th February 1854	...	4. Buzdar Expedition 1857 (March)
Abazai...	...	7th February 1854	2nd December 1855	...	5. Indian Mutiny Campaigns, February 1858 to June 1859, including Campaigns in Rohilkhand 1858 and in Oudh and on Nepal-Border 1858-59.
Kohat, one Wing	...	22nd March 1855	1st June 1855 ...	...	6. Special fight of corps at Jerwah, 31st March 1859.
Siriband	13th December 1855	14th December 1856	...	7. Utman Khel Expedition, January 1866. Post Building on Bhitanni Border, February to May 1870 and again October 1871 to January 1872.
Derah Ghazi Khan	...	4th January 1857	12th January 1858	...	8. Daur Valley Expedition, February 1872.
March to Rurkhi Campaign, Indian Mutiny	...	12th January 1858 24th February 1858	24th February 1858 1st June 1859 ...	...	9. Paniala Camp of Exercise, January, February, 1874.
Gondah (Oudh)	...	26th June 1859 ...	24th September 1859	...	10. Blockade of Pass Afridis, 1876-77.
Escort duty with Lord Canning...	...	7th October 1859	27th February 1860	...	11. Skirmish near Kohat Kotul, 18th April 1876. Jawakhi Blockade and Skirmishes, August September 1877.
Bunnu	25th March 1860	7th March 1862	...	
Derah Ghazi Khan	...	23rd November 1862	4th March 1865	...	
Multan	8th March 1865	{ R. W., 12th Oct. 1865 L. W., 15th Jan'y, 1866 }	...	

10th December 1846.
Infantry.

Peshawar	...	{ R. W., 25th Nov. 1865	16th May 1866	...	Jurad into Jawakli land, 30th August 1877.
Kohat	...	{ L. W., 2nd March 1866	27th November 1868	...	12. Jurakli Expedition, November 1877 to March 1878.
Derah Ismail Khan...	...	9th December 1868	27th January 1872	...	13. Through march from Kohat to Peshawar in 184 hours on service, 3rd October 1878.
Edwardsabad	...	2nd February 1872	28th January 1875	...	14. Afghan Campaign 1878-79, including capture of Ali Masjid and Expeditions to Chinai, Kanah, Lughman, and Kach.
Camp Janrud	...	2nd February 1875	20th November 1878	...	15. Reserve in Zaimusht Expedition and Reconnaissance duties, November and December 1879.
Afghanistan	...	20th November 1878	18th June 1879	...	16. Waziri Expedition. April and May 1881.
Kohat	...	21st June 1879	8th December 1880	...	17. Takht Sulman Survey Expedition, November and December 1883.
Abbotabad	...	21st December 1880	19th October 1883	...	18. Camp of Exercise, Amballah-Delhi 1885-86.
Derah Ismail Khan	...	10th November 1883	18th January 1887	...	
Kohat	...	31st January 1887	...	...

Submitted, as ordered in No. 319 ^M_R, 24th June 1886, from Assistant Adjutant-General P. F. Force and No. 1351, 14th June 1886 from Military Secretary, Punjab Government.

DERAH ISMAIL KHAN, }
 July 1st, 1886.
 True Copy,
 C. M. DALLAS, Lieutenant,
 Adjutant, 1st Sikh Infantry.
 A. G. ROSS, Colonel,
 Commanding 1st Sikh Infantry.

APPENDIX V.

List of Subadar-Majors of the 1st Sikh Infantry since the institution of the rank in the Regiment, up to 25th March 1887.

Name.	From	To	Class.	REMARKS.
Mir Asghar Ali	1st June 1861	22nd October 1867	Saivrad—Panjabi Musalman	Died at Lahore.
Umed Singh	6th November 1867	1st May 1871	Brahmin—Ondh	Pensioned.
Blup Singh	6th July 1871	5th February 1876	Jat Sikh—Malwai	Ditto.
Saudullah Khan	6th February 1876	7th January 1878	Yusufzai—Pathan	Died at Kohat.
Nihal Singh	8th January 1878	17th August 1881	Jat Sikh—Marjha	Died at his home.
Jamal Din Bahadur	17th August 1881	.....	Dugar Musalman Malwai	At present Subadar-Major.
				{ 2nd class, Order of British India, April 1st, 1881.

APPENDIX VI.

Major J. S. HODGSON'S farewell order to the Regiment, on his leaving on medical certificate, is entered in regimental order, dated 2nd June 1849, Hushiarpur.

It calls on the Regiment to always "perform its duties in a zealous and soldierly spirit." It points out to the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and to the men the best way of conducting themselves as soldiers. "Good Soldiers are recognised by their quiet, steady, and firm performance of their duties, and careful avoidance of all disreputable dissension either among themselves or with the people of the country. If his observations receive attention, the Commanding Officer feels that there need be no apprehension of the Regiment forfeiting in any degree the often recorded approbation of its superiors."